The Adams Sentinel.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

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Choice Poetry.

WE WERE BOYS TOGETHER.

We were boys together—
And never can forget
The school-house 'mid the heather
In childhood where we met—
The humble home, to memory dear;
Its sorrows and its joys,
When woke the transient smile or tear
When you and I were boys.

We were youths together—
And castles built in air:
Your heart was like a feather,
And mine weighed down with care:
To you came wealth with manhood's prime,
To me it brought alloys
Foreshadowed in the primrose time,
When you and I were boys.

We're old men together—
The friends we loved of yore,
With leaves of autumn weather,
Are gone for evermore.
How bless'd to age the impulse given—
The hope time ne'er destroys—
Which led our thoughts from earth to heaven,
When you and I were boys!

KEEP THE HEART YOUNG.

Keep the heart young, though the sands ebb low,
And the silver cord be parting,
Though the wrinkles come, and the roses go,
And the first gray hairs are starting.

Smooth, if you can, the furrowed cheek,
And the brow where years are written;
Dye if you will those locks so sleek,
Till your age be snugly hidden.

But the heart may be young, though the look grow old,
All its inner life revealing,
And its pulses leap, though the blood run cold,
Like the brook through yon dingle stealing.

As the pearl keeps fair in its sunken shell,
Though the beach be wasting ever,
And the springs still gush in the shady dell,
While the dying day-beams quiver;

As the leaves fade not on the icy green,
With the rest in autumn weather,
Let the links keep bright, in their golden sheen,
That bind us all together.

Miscellaneous.

Be Patient With the Little Ones.

Be patient with the little ones. Let neither their slow understanding nor their occasional pertness offend you, to provoke the sharp reproof. Remember the world is new to them, and they have no slight task, to grasp with their unripened intellect the mass of facts and truths that crowd upon their attention. You are grown to maturity and strength, through years of experience; and it ill becomes you to fret a child who fails to keep pace with your thought. Teach him patiently as God teaches you, "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little."—Cheer him on in his conflict of mind; in after years his ripe, rich thought shall rise and call you blessed.

Bide patiently the endless questionings of your children. Do not roughly crush the rising spirit of free inquiry with an impatient word or frown, nor attempt, on the contrary, a long instructive reply to every casual question. Seek rather to deepen their curiosity. Convert, if possible, the careless question into a profound and earnest inquiry. Let your reply send the little questioner forth, not so much proud of what he has learned, as anxious to know more. Happy thou, if, in giving your child the molecule of truth he asks for, you can whet his curiosities with a glimpse of the mountain of truth lying beyond; so wilt thou send forth a philosopher, and not a silly pedant, into the world.

Bear patiently the childish humors of those little ones. They are but the untutored pleadings of the young spirit for care and cultivation. Irritated into strength, and hardened into habits, they will haunt the whole of life like fiends of despair, and make thy little ones curse the day they were born, but corrected kindly and patiently, they become elements of happiness and usefulness. Passions are but fires that may either scorch us with their uncontrolled fury, or may yield us a genial and needful warmth.

Bless your little ones with a patient care of their childhood, and they will certainly consecrate the glory and grace of their manhood to your service. Sow in their hearts the seed of a perennial blessedness; its ripened fruit will afford to you a perpetual joy.

What we Sow we Shall Reap.

There was once an old man whose eyes had become dim, his ears deaf. When he sat at the dinner table, he could hardly hold on to his spoon, so that sometimes he spilt his soup on the cloth. His son and daughter-in-law were much displeased at this; at last they put him in a corner behind the stove, and gave him food in a little earthen plate. He never got as much as he could eat, and he would often look towards the table with wet yet longing eyes.

One day his shaking hands let the little dish fall, and it was broken. The woman scolded, but he said nothing; he only sighed. They bought a wooden trough for him. Once, as he was sitting thus in the corner, his little grandchild, about four years old, was playing on the floor near him, with some pieces of wood.

"What are you making!" asked the father, smiling.

"I am making a trough," answered the child, "for father and mother to eat from when they are old and I am grown big."

The man and wife looked at each other in silence. They brought their old father back to the table, and gave him as much as he wished, and they never again spoke angry when his trembling hands spilt soup on the cloth.

Women Born to do the Loving.

That nature has ordained love as woman's task more than man's, is thus described by a late moralist: With man lover is never a passion of such intensity as with woman. She is a creature of sensibility, existing only in the outpourings and sympathies of her emotions. Every earthly blessing, nay, every heavenly hope, will be sacrificed for her affections. She will leave the sunny home of her childhood, the protecting roof of her kindred—forget the counsels of her sire, the admonishing voice of that mother on whose bosom her head had been pillowed—do all that woman can do consistently with honor—forsake all she has clung to in her girlish simplicity for years, and throw herself into the arms of the man she adores. He who would forsake a woman, after these testimonies of affection, is too gross to be called a man.

The Sick in Bed.

With a proper supply of windows, and a proper supply of fuel in open fire places, fresh air is comparatively easy to secure when your patient or patients are in bed.—Never be afraid to open windows then.—People don't catch cold in bed. With proper bed clothes, and hot bottles, if necessary, you can always keep a patient warm in bed, and well ventilate him at the same time.—Never to allow a patient to be waked intentionally or accidentally is a *sine qua non* of all good nursing. If he is roused out of his first sleep, he is almost certain to have no more sleep. It is a curious but quite intelligible fact, that if a patient is waked after a few hours' instead of a few minutes' sleep, he is more likely to sleep again; because pain, like irritability of brain, perpetuates itself. If you have gained a respite of either in sleep, you have gained more than the mere respite. Both the probability of recurrence and of the same intensity will be diminished, whereas both will be terribly increased by want of sleep. This is the reason why a patient, waked in the early part of his sleep, loses not only his sleep but his power to sleep. The more the sick sleep, the better will they be able to sleep. A good nurse will always make sure that no door or window in her patient's room shall rattle or creak; that no blind or curtain shall, by any change of wind through the open window, be made to flap; especially will she be careful of all this before she leaves her patient for the night. If you wait till your patient tells you or reminds you of these things, where is the use of his having a nurse?—*Florence Nightingale.*

Robin Redbreast.

This famous singer of the feathered tribe, after an absence during the snows of winter, has again made his *debut* among us, and in the "early morning" his musical and varied note may be heard from the very topmost branch of some tall tree.—Redbreast is a choice singer, none of your monotonous warblers which have not the power of altering their pipes to as many varieties of pitch and volume as the best musical instruments. Robin mimics all the other forest singers, and performs their lays much better than they do themselves. He is a legendary hero, and many stories of mythological authenticity are told of him. He has from time immemorial enjoyed a freedom from persecution which other birds may envy. It is a popular belief in many places that it is unlucky to kill a robin. The following rhyme shows the prevalence of this idea in England:

The robin and the redbreast,
The redbreast and the wren,
If you take out o' their nest,
Ye'll never thrive again.

The robin and the redbreast,
The martin and the swallow,
If ye touch one o' their eggs,
Bad luck will surely follow.

A YOUNG MAN'S FIRST LESSON.—Timothy Titcomb is guilty of uttering many very blunt truths, and here is one from his letters to the young:

"I take it that the first great lesson a young man has to learn is that he is an ass. The earlier this lesson is learned, the better it will be for his peace of mind and his success in life. Some never learn it, and descend into the evening of their existence, their ears lengthening with shadows as they grow. Some learn it early, get their ears cropped, and say nothing about it; while others sensibly retire into modest employments, where they will not be noticed. A young man reared at home, and growing up in the light of parental admiration and fraternal pride, cannot readily understand how any one can be as smart as he is. He goes to town, puts on airs and gets snubbed, and wonders what it means; goes into society and finds himself tongue-tied; undertakes to speak in a debating club, and breaks down or gets laughed at; pays attention to a nice young woman, and finds a very large mitten on his hands, and, in a state of mind bordering on distraction, sits down to reason about it. This is the critical period of his history. The result of this reasoning decides his fate. If he thoroughly comprehends the fact that he does not know anything, and accepts the conviction that all the world around him knows more than he does, that he is but a cipher, and whatever he gets must be won by hard work, there is hope for him."

☞A poor man gives his mite to the cause of benevolence, which is scarce noticed, and a rich man out of his abundance gives hundreds of dollars, and the contribution is paraded in the public journals as evidence of his wonderful liberality. And yet may not God see more in the gift of the one to please him than in the large donation of the other?

The Lost Tooth.

Recently a rich pavier of Paris married his daughter to a herd driver, following which was a banquet at the Cadran Bleu.

"A tooth! who has lost a tooth?"

"My sister," bawled out the bride's little brother, "she lost it yesterday, and I found it!"

The poor bride not knowing how to extricate herself, resorted to fainting. The relatives hastened around, the old beldames tittered, the young misses whispered, and the finder of the tooth received a cuff that made him see full three dozen stearine candles.

As to the bridegroom, impassible like the sages of Horace, he sprinkled the fair bride with cologne and vinegar.

"Where am I?" murmured the poor girl, opening her eyes and closing her lips.

"In the midst of your friends, and in your husband's arms."

"What, then, has happened? Mon Dieu!"

"Ahs!"

"Something frightful then!"

"Frightful? 'tis enough to make one pluck the hair from his head."

Thus saying, the husband carried his hand to his waving locks, and plucked off—a magnificent wig.

A burst of laughter followed this act of conjugal heroism, and the wag of the company improvised a couplet upon the happiness of a pair thus well matched.

Force of Habit.

A very staid and worthy old gentleman resided in New Haven, whom a successful mercantile career of thirty years had placed in independent, if not affluent circumstances; but through either custom or a desire to add to his already ample store, he still continued his business and his anteprandial visits to the counting-room. One morning, the good wife had postponed the matutinal meal in consequence of his absence, and that rare and valuable thing in a woman, her patience, was nigh exhausted. At last, however, he made his appearance and without any apology for his tardiness, but looking glum and out of humor, he sat down to eat. A cup of coffee partially restored him, and opening his mouth, he spake:—"Most extraordinary circumstance, most extraordinary indeed." "What do you mean, my dear?" demanded the lady. "Mean?—Here I have been to open the store with my own hands; and after sitting in the door a full hour, waiting for my boys, not one of them made his appearance and I was forced to close the store again to come home to breakfast." "Good heavens!" exclaimed the lady, with horror, "you have not been to the store? Why, it's Sunday?" "Sunday?" returned he—"Sunday? Impossible, madam! *We did not have a codfish dinner yesterday!*"

☞"Young man, do you believe in a future state?"

"In course I does—and what's more, I intend to enter it as soon as Betsey gets her things ready."

"Go to, young man, you are incorrigible, go to."

"Go two? If it wasn't for the law against bigamy, whip me if I wouldn't go a dozen. But who supposed, deacon, that a man of your age would give such advice to a man just starting into life."

DON'T PUNISH THE ROMPS.—A celebrated writer thus pleads the cause of the little girls:—"I plead that she be not punished as a romp, if she keenly enjoy those active sports which city gentility proscribes. I plead that to make her accomplished do not chain her to the piano till spinal column, which should consolidate the frame, starts aside like a broken reed—nor bow over her book, till the vital energy, which ought to pervade the whole frame, mounts into the brain and kindles the brain fever."

PROFANITY.—The famous Dr. Johnson never suffered an oath to go unrebuked in his presence. When a libertine, but a man of some note, was once talking before him, and interlarding his stories with oaths, Johnson said, "Sir, all this swearing will do nothing for our story; I beg you will not swear." The narrator went on swearing.—Johnson said, "I must again entreat you not to swear." The gentleman swore again, and Johnson indignantly quitted the room.

HAPPINESS.—Now let me tell you a secret worth hearing. This looking forward for enjoyment don't pay. For what I know of it I would as soon chase butterflies for a living, or bottle up moonshine for cloudy nights. The only true happiness is to take the drops of happiness, as God gives them to us every day of our lives; the boy must learn to be happy when he is plodding over his lessons; the apprentice while he is learning his trade; the merchant while he is making his fortune. If he fails to learn this art he will be sure to miss his enjoyment when he gains what he sighs for.

THE LITTLENESS OF OURSELVES.—It is vain to stick your finger in the water, and, pulling it out, look for a hole; it is equally vain to suppose that, however large a space you occupy, the world will miss you when you die.

DIFFERENT VIEWS AT DIFFERENT TIMES.—Much as we may have hated a man before, it is very strange what a very different view we take of him the moment we are going to ask a favor of him!

☞He is a contemptible fellow that sneaks through life on tiptoe, with his ears at the keyhole of everybody's business.

☞Beauty can never compensate for the want of amiability, but amiability can compensate for the want of beauty.

Prenticeana.

If the rebels get tired of fighting there are a great many caves in the South that they can hide in. And really it seems to be about time for them to cave.

A Mississippi paper says that there is a fearful scarcity of corn and wheat there.—Well, if the rebels can find nothing else to to grind let them grind their teeth.

The New Orleans *Bee* says that there is untold wealth among the confederacy. If there is any truth among them, it is certainly untold.

Our soldiers often have great difficulty in finding roads to travel over, but the rebels and their cause are always upon "the broad road."

Some animals won't fight till they are driven to *bay*. We guess the rebels won't fight much till they are driven to the *gulf*.

A HOOP CATASTROPHE.—*Sam*:—"Bob, what makes you limp so?"

Bob—"Limp, I guess you'd limp if you had walked between two rows of barrel hoops as long as I have. Why the outside of my legs are raw as a piece of beef; but I have got an invention to cure that difficulty. I'm going to take them military pants of mine, and run a piece of bar steel right down through the stripes, and then if any hooped female, or cooper shop, invites me out I shan't have my leg saw'd off."

A STRONG PUFF.—A Lancaster, Penn., critic, in describing the singing of a lady, says:

When she sings one of these exquisite ballads the entire atmosphere changes, the ceilings, walls and air rain richest melodies, harmony springs from the floor and benches, and the audience is held spell-bound in harmonious enchantment, while music with its voluptuous swell falls from the artist's lips, naturally and seemingly with as little effort as limpid waters bubble from the bosom of the earth.

☞Life must be regarded as incomplete in its highest sense, which is not controlled by the power of Christian principle. It may be enterprising, bold and fearless. It may be exalted by a stern purpose faithfully carried out. It may be graced with rare social gifts, and yet if it lacks the vitalizing element of Christian experience, it is more to be pitied than scorned. With all its lofty stature, and rich foliage, it *bears no fruit!*

NEW MODE OF COMPUTING INTEREST.—A new mode of computing interest at six per cent. has been published, which appears simple. Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days of interest required, separate the right hand figure, and divide by six, the result is the true rate of interest for such sum for such number of days at six per cent. This rule is so simple and so true, according to all business usages, that every banker, broker, merchant and clerk should post it up for reference and use. There being no such thing as a fraction in it, there is scarcely any liability to error or mistake By no arithmetical process can so desirable information be obtained with so few figures.

☞A rifle, said to be worth $1,000, was taken at Fort Donelson. It belonged to a hotel keeper at Memphis, and was won by him at a horse race. The breech was inlaid with pure gold.

☞A little girl went to camp meeting, and when she got home she said the sisters in the various tents told her a good many things, and asked her questions about the bible. On being pressed to state what they told her, she said one thing they told her was about Peter, "who swore three times before he crowed."

☞A German gentleman wrote an obituary on the death of his wife, of which the following is a copy: "If mine vife hat lived until next Friday she would have been dead just two weeks. Nothing is possible wit de Almighty. As de tree falls so must it stand."

☞"Mamma! papa's getting very rich, isn't he?" "I'm sure I dont know. Why, child?" "'Cause he gives me so much money to me. Almost every morning after breakfast, when Sally is sweeping the parlor, he gives me sixpence to go out and play." Shortly after Sally received a notice to quit. Strange!

☞"What church do you attend, Mrs. Partington?" "Oh! any paradox church where the Gospel is dispensed with."

☞Mrs. Partington says, "It is better to speak paragorical of a person, than to be all the time flinging epitaphs at him."

☞A Chicago paper having said that the Secessionists were in league *with* hell, Prentice suggests that they are within a league *of* it.

☞Thin—An Irishman remarked to his companion on seeing a lady; "Pat, did you ever see a woman so thin as that before?" "Thin," replied the other, "bothe rashon," I seen a woman as thin as two of her put together."

☞A dandy observed that he had put a plate of brass upon his boots to keep him upright.

"Well palanced, by jing!" said a dutchman "prass at both ends."

☞For a lady to sweep her carpet with embroidered undergloves, would be considered very dirty; but, to drag the sidewalk with her skirts, seems to be very genteel.

Ancient Hospitality.

It was once a universal custom to place ale or some strong liquor in the chamber of an honored guest, to assuage his thirst, should he feel any on awakening in the night, which, considering that the hospitality of that period often reached excess, was by no means unlikely. It is a current story in Teviotdale, that in the house of an ancient family of wealth, much addicted to the Presbyterian cause, a Bible was always put into the sleeping apartment of the guest, along with a bottle of ale. On one occasion there was a meeting of clergymen, in the vicinity of the castle, all of whom were invited to dinner by the worthy baronet, and several there that night. According to the fashion of the times, seven of the reverend guests were allotted to one large barrack-room, which was used on such occasions of extended hospitality. The butler took care that the divines were presented, according to custom, each with a Bible and a bottle of ale. But after a little consultation among themselves, they are said to have recalled the domestic just as he was leaving the apartment. "My friend," said one of the venerable guests, "you must know that when we meet together, the youngest minister reads aloud a portion of the scriptures to the rest; only one Bible therefore is necessary; take away the other six, and in their place bring six more bottles of ale."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

The Samaritans.

This ancient race will probably ere long have ceased to exist, as it has long been gradually but surely diminishing. At the present time the whole tribe consists of not more than one hundred and fifty persons, and as their laws forbid them to marry except among their own people, there are now twelve young men who cannot find wives. They dwell at Shechem, and every Easter go up with their tents to Mount Gerizim, where they keep the Passover with precisely the same ceremonies which accompanied its celebration two thousand years ago. Like the Jews, they slay the paschal lamb, and with loins girded and staff in hand they eat with bitter herbs.—Unlike the modern Jews, (with whom they have no dealings whatever,) they have their high priest, and this office has ever descended in the same family. The present venerable old man will be succeeded by his nephew, who is now a rabbi; besides these two officiating priests there are six slayers, whose duty it is to kill the sacrificial lambs. Not only is the passover celebrated as of old, but every rite mentioned in the Bible is adhered to with the greatest exactitude and minuteness.

☞We are not of those who believe that this gigantic rebellion, this formidable and bloody war—where hundreds of thousands figure in great armies, and thousands are perishing by the sword—we are not disposed to consider it one of the mere accidents of the times, as merely a thing of man's invention. It may be classed as a "superstitious belief," or aught else in that line, but to us the conviction is as plain as any other, that the Almighty has not led this people through all its perils and successes, given them Washington and the only system approximating a perfectly just and beneficent government on earth, to leave them a prey to anarchy, to victimize them as subservient to four millions of an inferior race, when the prize before us is the possession of a continent, and the triumph of order, religion, intelligence, and everything which can serve the human race everywhere as an exemplar in all time to come. We may see this in what is happening every day. Both section, are on trial and at school by a higher decree than their own. To one side the negro and his masters have been a puzzle, a far-off problem in all time past—the master, perhaps, an ogre; the servant shining with all the virtues of all the Uncle Toms. On the other hand, every Northern man, no matter how sensible, how just, how law-abiding, has been considered a raving Abolitionist, whose whole thoughts were intent on freeing negroes, on encroaching on the "rights" of the South. How is it now? The men of the North have, by tens and hundreds of thousands, as a consequence of the war, have been brought face to face with the negro, and with the involuntary study of his character forced upon them thus, that ideal philanthropy is fast being scouted as they discover that the masters must be allowed to continue themselves the needful police to keep a race so improvident from being the curse of the North as well as the South, supposing they were to be turned absolutely adrift anywhere. And so out of all this apparent evil must come final good.

Believing, then, in that Providence which watches over the affairs of men, we, for one, are content to let time solve many of the difficulties of the situation. Clearly apparent that every day generates some more healthful public sentiment, let us hail with satisfaction every indication that extreme opinions are giving away before the irresistible power of events that none are capable of withstanding or controlling. Ultraism in both sections has borne bloody fruits, and the nation, as such, is beginning to see it. Standing betwixt the two—as we of the Border States have done and are doing—we are called emphatically to condemn both.—*American.*

☞Woman—the morning star of our youth; the day star of our manhood; the evening star of our age. Heaven bless our stars!

THINGS THAT NEVER STOP.—He that is good will become better, and he that is bad worse; for virtue, vice, and time never stop.

General McClellan.

A great deal of but poorly concealed dissatisfaction has been evinced, even by those professedly most loyal, because, above all things, the Rebel army was suffered to leave Manassas without a bloody battle—a "severe whipping." Some such disappointment, also, has been manifested at results both at Bowling Green and Columbus, the idea entertained being that the rebellion might be overthrown with "one crushing blow." When we remember that the policy declared in the outset, and most approved, too, before opposition and disappointment had created and sharpened animosity and *hate*, was that of General Scott—to break it up with as little destruction of life as practicable—all were well pleased. What, then, is Gen. McClellan doing at present but carrying out this very policy of the late veteran Commander-in-Chief, and most admirably, too. In addition to the frank and soldier-like declaration of Gen. Burnside, lately, that his operations in North Carolina were a part of General McClellan's plans, we find in the Springfield Republican the following specific and more comprehensive declaration, bearing on the same point. Under the heading "Who Planned the Campaign?" that paper says:

"The subject was under discussion at a dinner-table where General Banks was present, and he, who, by the way, stands by General McClellan most loyally, quietly remarked that, while in consultation with General McClellan last November or December, the latter incidentally took down a map and pointed out to him upon it every movement that has since been made by our armies, and as to Manassas, said that we should either drive the Rebels from it in successful battle, or they would evacuate it of their own accord."

Now, when we consider the vast system of strategy needful to keep in motion these immense armies and fleets, operating at so many different points, and the marvellously self-reliance, the determined courage which, despite public clamor, would not be forced to premature movements, it may well be considered one of the most remarkable things of the age. The abiding curse of American statesmanship, and soldiership, too, as well, has been a lively fear of popular sentiment, no matter how unjust, or how suicidal and wrong its demands. The ablest statesmen of the times—in other respects—can stand anything but that; and so the consequences have been seen in the most frightful public disasters, in the most ruinous public policy at times, because a temporary excitement has driven the public servant from his equanimity in some great crisis. We need not specify cases. The public annals are bespattered with disgraceful proofs in this direction. And so, when we find that rare character here, a man who dares to do what he thinks right, who whilst doing so does not think it needful for him to stand hat in hand bowing fulsome apologies for delays in carrying out his purposes or plans, such an one should be cherished by any people as that rarest of all things—a brave public servant.

We Want Sure and Swift Blows.

We need them now all along the coast—and we must have the shore cleared inland to the mountains before the approach of the hot and sultry days of June, July and August. Our soldiers cannot exist in the lowlands of the Carolinas—they cannot live in the swamps of Florida, nor will they be able to encounter the sweltering heats and fever-breeding winds of the Gulf States.—The rebels understand these facts, and therefore they are flying before our troops, leading us on further down into their death-growing climate as spring and summer approach, with the designed purpose of making the northern and western soldier a victim to disease. These facts are irresistible to those who understand the climate and the country of the south. Of course those in authority, not only understand, but they have placed a proper estimate upon these facts, and will act accordingly. But in the meantime the public mind is beginning to be filled with apprehension for those who are marching "down south." It is no apprehension as to any encounter with traitors. In such a contest our brave northern boys are a match for all the traitors secession could breed in a century. Our solicitude is for those unacclimated, those who will fall easiest to fevers Action before the season advances, will be the means of saving many valuable lives and brave soldiers.

NOT A MEDICAL STUDENT.—Thackeray's young lady, who abused a gentleman for associating with low radical literary friends, must have had about as elevated an opinion of literature as an Irishman I lately heard of, had of the medical profession, as represented by its non-commissioned officers.

My friend Bob handed his man-servant some books to return to the Franklin Library. Noticing, a few minutes afterwards, while passing through the hall, that he was busy carefully wrapping them up in a newspaper, he asked him what he was doing that for.

"Och, shure, Mr. ———, I'm afraid, if they say me carrying books rhound undher me arhm, they'll be after taking me for a maydical student!"

THEY DO NOT EXPECT TO MEET THE YANKEES!—Among the letters found by our soldiers in the rebel camp on Roanoke Island, was one from a young lady in the South to her lover in the Rebel army, in which she says: "I hope we shall see each other again here; but if we do not, I hope we shall meet in Heaven, *where there are no Yankees.*"

☞The following speech of the celebrated Parson Brownlow was delivered in front of the St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, on the evening of the 17th:

Parson Brownlow's Speeech.

Gentlemen—I am in a sad plight to say much of interest; too thoroughly incapacitated to do justice to you or myself. My throat has been disordered for the past three years, and I have been compelled to almost abandon public speaking. Last December I was thrust into an uncomfortable and disagreeable jail—for what? *Treason!* Treason to the bogus Confederacy; and the proofs of that treason were articles which appeared in the Knoxville Whig in May last, when the State of Tennessee was a member of the imperishable Union. At the expiration of four weeks I became a victim of the typhoid fever, and was removed to a room in a decent dwelling, and a guard of seven men kept me company.—I subsequently became so weak that I could not turn over in my bed, and the guard was increased to twelve men, for fear I should suddenly recover and run away to Kentucky. Becoming convalescent, in a measure, I was removed to my former place of confinement. One day I was visited by some Confederate officers, who remarked, "Brownlow, you should not be here. Take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, which will not only entitle you to a speedy release, but insure your protection." "Sir!" said I, "before I would take the oath to support such a hell-forsaken institution, I would suffer myself to rot or die of old age."

Why, my friends, these demagogues actually boast that the Lord is upon their side, and declare that God Almighty is assisting them in the furtherance of their nefarious project. In Knoxville and surrounding localities, a short time since, daily prayer meetings were held wherein the Almighty was beseeched to raise Lincoln's blockade, and to hurl destruction against the Burnside expedition. Their prayers were partly answered—the blockade at Roanoke Island was most effectually raised; a reciprocal of their sacrilege divinely tendered.

Gentlemen, I am no Abolitionist; I applaud no sectional doctrines; I am a Southern man, and all my relatives and interests are thoroughly identified with the South, and Southern institutions. I was born in the Old Dominion, my parents were born in Virginia, and they and their antecedents were all slaveholders.

Let me assure you that the South has suffered no infringement upon her institutions; the slavery question was actually no pretext for this unholy, unrighteous conflict. Twelve Senators from the Cotton States, who had sworn to preserve inviolate the Constitution framed by our forefathers, plotted treason at night—a fit time for such a crime—and telegraphed to their States despatches advising them to pass Ordinances of Secession. Yes, Gentlemen, twelve Senators swore allegiance in the daytime, and unswore it at night. A short time since I was called upon by a little Jew, who, I believe, is the Secretary of War of the bogus Confederacy. He threatened to hang me, and I expected no more mercy from him than was shown by his illustrious predecessors toward Jesus Christ. I entered into a long correspondence with this specimen of expiring humanity, but from mercy or forgetfulness on their part I was permitted to depart with all my documents in my little valise, which I hope to publish at no distant day. Gentlemen, when I started on my perilous journey, I was sore distressed in mind, and exceedingly so in body; but the moment my eyes encountered the pickets of the Federal army my depression decreased, and returning health seemed suddenly to invigorate my physical constitution.

Gentlemen, Secession is played out; the dog is dead; the child is born, and his name is Jeff. Davis, Jr.

My throat distresses me to such an extent that I must decline further remarks this evening, but shall make myself heard upon the next convenient occasion, which will probably be ere the termination of the present week.

MRS. LINCOLN BUILDETH A HOUSE AND BARN.—We believe it is generally conceded that Mrs. Lincoln is given to having things after her own liking. The following anecdote, illustrative of that point, is told by a citizen of Springfield, Illinois, and we are assured it is an "unvarnished tale." Some years before "Honest Abe"—as we have been wont to call him—and his wife, had the remotest idea of presiding at the White House, they lived in a low and unpretending dwelling in Springfield. The barn, which was contiguous to the house, was used for stabling a cow during the winter season. Mrs. Lincoln was neither satisfied with the house nor the close proximity of the cow stable, and while her husband was out of town attending court (to be absent from home some six weeks,) contracted with a carpenter to build a new barn and add another story to the dwelling. The work was immediately commenced and completed before Mr. Lincoln returned, and the change was so striking that when he walked through the street upon his arrival, on which the house was situated, he hardly recognized it; but soon apprehending the reason, he jocosely asked a person whom he met, "Can you tell me where Mrs. Lincoln lives?" His wife, who had seen her husband coming, opened the door as the question was asked, and exclaimed, "Come in, Abe!"—*Northampton Press.*

We have read the last appeal of the rebel commissioners to the British Government. It is a snivel.—*Prentice.*

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War Intelligence.

BY MONDAY'S MAILS.

The intelligence from Fortress Monroe received on Sunday, indicates that the contending armies are within striking distance in the neighborhood of Yorktown. We were previously aware that an advance in force was to be made in that direction on Friday; and that it was expected that Yorktown would be attacked on Saturday both by land and water. A despatch received at Washington Sunday night from Fortress Monroe up to 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, states that the army was within a few miles of Yorktown, and that cannonading had taken place with no damage on the Federal side, and none on that of the enemy as far as was known. We do not anticipate, however, that the army of the Potomac will meet with any serious opposition in its advance on Richmond, as there is but little doubt that the Rebel army from Manassas is rapidly abandoning Virginia to join Beauregard at Corinth. From the Southwest we have a rumor that the Rebels have determined to entirely abandon Virginia and remove the Rebel seat of Government back to Montgomery, Alabama.—Magruder will doubtless fight at Yorktown as long as he can do so behind his earthworks, but will never meet the Union army in the open field.

From Island No. 10 we have the gratifying intelligence that Captain Waugh, with the gunboat Carondolet, ran the gauntlet on Saturday, and reached Gen. Pope at New Madrid in safety. The enemy's batteries opened on him but not one shot took effect. Captain Waugh and his gallant crew have been soliciting permission from Commodore Foote for a week past to undertake their feat, which has been so happily accomplished.

We have also intelligence of the crippling of the great Rebel floating battery and the burning of one of their transports. The detailed account of the spiking of the guns of one of the Rebel forts will be perused with interest, as one of the most gallant feats of the war. Gen. Pope now having an efficient gunboat at his command can cross the river and attack the enemy in the rear and possibly cut off his retreat.

A great battle, perhaps the greatest and most decisive conflict of the war, may be daily expected at Corinth, Mississippi.—At this point the Rebel forces, under Gen. Beauregard, Johnson, Van Dorn, Price and Smith are concentrating, and General Halleck has taken the field with Generals Grant, Buell and Smith to meet them in deadly conflict.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The New York World, in an extra, says that private information, derived from a reliable source, has reached here that Beauregard has been outflanked in the position his Rebel army occupied near Corinth, Mississippi, and was compelled to fall back; and also that a heavy body of United States troops had got in between the enemy and the city of Memphis, not far from the Mississippi, thus cutting off communication and retreat.

"Glorious news," adds the *World*, "may be expected from that quarter in a day or two."

The Merrimac is daily expected by Gen. Wool to make another raid on the vessels at Old Point. Information has been received that on Friday she was coaling at the Navy Yard, and that several gunboats were preparing to accompany her, under command of Commodore Hollins or Capt. Pegram. She will meet with a warm reception should she venture out.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE COMMANDER OF THE MONITOR.—The following extract is from a private letter, dated Washington, published in the Detroit Advertiser. It illustrates the warm and generous sympathies of the President:

That night I left the fortress and got Worden safe home in Washington city, when leaving him to the care of my wife, I went with the Secretary to the President and gave him the particulars of the engagement. As soon as I had done, Mr. Lincoln said, "Gentlemen, I am going to shake hands with that man;" and presently he walked round with me to our little house. I led him up stairs to the little room where Worden was lying, with fresh bandages over his scorched eyes and face, and said, "Jack, here is the President, who has come to see you." He raised himself on his elbow as Mr. Lincoln took him by the hand, and said, "You do me great honor, Mr. President, and I am only sorry that I cannot see you." The President was visibly affected, as with tall frame and earnest gaze he bent over his wounded subordinate; but, after a pause he said, with a quiver in the tones of his voice, "You have done me more honor, sir, than I can ever do you." He then sat down while Worden gave him an account of the battle, and on leaving he promised, that if he could legally do so, that he would make him a captain.

A STORY OF GEN. SIGEL.—On the return of General Fremont's army from the Southwest, Sigel commanded the division that came by Lebanon to Rolla. A few miles this side of Lebanon the army encamped over night on the farm of a man who was in sympathy with the rebellion, and his fence-rails were all burned for firewood, and his farm stripped of whatever was useful and necessary to subsist the troops and horses of the train. In the morning the farmer came with a large bill of damages, and asked for payment. The Quartermaster came to General Sigel to know what should be done about it. Colonel Warmouth was present, and the General asked him whether the man was a loyal citizen. The Colonel replied that he was a conditional Union man at first, but that he had afterwards sympathized with the rebellion. Turning to the Quartermaster, General Sigel then replied, "Mr. Quartermaster, then you *sympathize* with the Government." It is hardly necessary to add that the Secesh farmer did not obtain what he came for.

BLOODHOUNDS.—A late number of the Memphis Appeal contains an advertisement for fifty pair of bloodhounds, to be used in hunting out the Union men in the mountains of East Tennessee. The advance of our army has probably turned the attention of these sporting gentlemen to other matters.

☞Gen. Shields is improving rapidly, and will soon be at the head of his column.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

☞J. L. SCHICK has just returned from the City with a very handsome assortment of choice Goods, which he is now opening, and from the large number of Ladies we observe calling at his handsome store-room, we would advise the others not to be tardy, or they will miss some beautiful articles.

☞F. B. PICKING has just removed his Clothing Store from Chambersburg street to Baltimore street, west side, a few doors from Centre Square, where he is fitting up his fine stock of Goods in a very neat manner. Call and see him in his new home.

☞A Post Office has been established at the Seven Stars Tavern, on the Chambersburg Turnpike, four miles from Gettysburg (Heintzelman's old stand)—ALEX. MILLER Post Master. The name of the office is "Seven Stars."

☞Mr. JOSEPH WIBLE has sold his Saltzgiver Farm, in Straban township, to Chauncey Brooks, Esq., President of the Western Bank, Baltimore, for $5,131 cash.

☞Our enterprising townsman, Mr. WM. C. STALLSMITH, is about erecting a splendid new brick front building to his residence in York Street. This street has been greatly improved within the last few years by the erection of new houses, and we are pleased to know that another is to be added to the number.

Mr. ELIAS SHEADS is about erecting a brick cottage on the west side of town, on the Chambersburg turnpike. It will no doubt be a beautiful and comfortable affair.

☞The 101st Pa. Regiment has left Washington—embarking for some point unknown to us. Capt. CHRITZMAN'S Company is in this Regiment. Capt. BAILEY'S Company was near Alexandria recently, but it was thought the Reserves would soon be removed from that point.

☞P. S. Capt. Bailey's Company embarked on Saturday at Alexandria—destination not known.

☞A letter was received a few days ago, from Sergeant LASHELL, of the Anderson Troop, in which he says they were about leaving Nashville for active service—so we suppose we shall soon hear more of the Troop.

☞SHARP FIGHTING.—Lieut. O'Niel, of Lancaster, commanded 22 men of Company C, 84th Regt. Pa. Vol., at the battle of Winchester; and out of the 22, but 4 came out unharmed—4 being killed and 14 wounded! He made a narrow escape, having received a bruise from a piece of shell on the right thigh, and also a slight flesh wound on the other. His blanket was shot from his shoulder, and his cap from his head—pretty close work!

☞There was an order issued from the General Post Office Department on Thursday, directing that all letters addressed to the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, whether now at Washington or moving south, should be mailed to Washington City. From that office they will be properly forwarded in separate packages to the respective corps and divisions and their delivery facilitated.

Abolition of Slavery in the District.

Last week the Senate of the United States passed finally, by a vote of 29 to 14, the bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. There is a section in the bill appropriating $100,000 to aid in the voluntary emigration of the persons liberated by the bill, and other persons of color in the District, to Hayti, Liberia, or some other country. When the result of the vote was announced in the Senate, there was much applause from the galleries.

Western Virginia.

The vote at Wheeling on Friday last gives 646 majority for the new Constitution, and a majority of 588 for gradual emancipation. The interior Counties, as far as heard from, give the same ratio.

☞The most terrific tornado known for years, passed over Cairo, Ill., on Wednesday morning last, at 5 o'clock. It was accompanied with thunder, lightning, and rain. A large number of transports and steam-tugs were blown across the river, and several steamers were very much injured. The steamer Philadelphia was sunk and three men were drowned. Four or five lives were lost on board the steamer Illinois, and eight persons were blown overboard from the American, and drowned.—Five men were blown from the transports at the levee, and drowned; and several had legs and arms broken. The loss to the Government is very great. The slate roof of the St. Charles Hotel was torn off and completely demolished, and a small craft tied to the levee in front of the Hotel, occupied by a poor man and his family, consisting of five persons, parted its moorings during the gale, and all on board were drowned. At Paducah the storm was very severe, unroofing thirty houses, including the Marine Hospital. The damage done to the steamers and property along the river was immense.

Letter to the Editor.

PERRYMANSVILLE, Md. April 3, 1862

Dear Sir:—Since my last, the "Tenth" has left its quiet and pleasant quarters on the shores of the Chesapeake, and been distributed along the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, headquarters at Havre de Grace, where, also, for the present is stationed the second battalion. It is *some* satisfaction to know that after months of illeness we are at last called upon to make ourselves useful in protecting the lives, limbs and property of loyal citizens who have occasion to pass over this great thoroughfare, besides making this a safe route for supplies from the depots of the east to the army in Virginia and elsewhere.

Our Company is stationed at a small town by the name of Perrymansville, in Harford county, and very pleasantly situated. The inhabitants, though they nearly all are said to be sympathizers with secession, appear to be very clever people, and we have not experienced, nor do we anticipate any difficulty along the line from Havre de Grace to Baltimore.

The health of our company, and of the regiment, from what I can learn, is good.—One of our men, Corporal Ritter, accidentally shot himself last week, the ball taking effect in the ancle, and penetrating deep into the foot. He is doing well, though the ball has not yet been extracted.

Since our arrival here not a day has passed on which a large number of troops have not passed over the road to and from Baltimore and Washington. Night before last a car-load or two of wounded men belonging to one of the Pennsylvania Regiments, passed by here on their way to the general hospital at Philadelphia. They had been, I understand, in the battle at Winchester.

The weather, which has been cool and disagreeable for the past few days, has undergone a change for the better, and this morning the sun shines in all its splendor, imparting cheerfulness and warmth into everything that comes under its invigorating influence. The boys all wish that they could but be in Gettysburg such a day as this.

I have seen it stated in private letters from your town, that a report is current there that the "Tenth" has been turned into infantry. This is not so. To my knowledge, no thought has ever been entertained of such a change by those in authority. The Colonel feels assured we shall be mounted and fully equipped in a short time, and face the enemy on the field. When that time comes look out for great deeds achieved by the "Porter Guards".—May that day have its dawning soon is the heartfelt wish of

Your friend, JOHN A. SCHERER.

☞A party of twenty-four young men and boys, who were about emigrating Southward, were arrested near North Point on Friday by the Baltimore Government Police, acting under direction of Assistant Provost Marshal McPhail. The schooner in which they were about sailing for Virginia was also captured. The high price offered for substitutes in the Rebel army is the main inducement drawing these parties Southward. They were taken to Fort McHenry.

☞Lieut. Weed, with a sergeant and ten privates of Company A, of the 10th N. Y. Cavalry, Maj. Avery, now guarding the Philadelphia Railroad, were called upon by the police officers, and assisted in the capture. This is the first business they have had to do since they left Gettysburg. Maj. Avery accompanied his men.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 4.—Governor Curtin has issued a general order congratulating the Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Regiments on their gallant conduct at Winchester, and directing that Winchester be inscribed on their flags. The order is to be read at the head of all the Pennsylvania regiments.

RECRUITING STOPPED.—All officers engaged in the recruiting service have been ordered to their regiments, and notice given to the Governors of States that no new enlistments or new levies will be received until further orders from the War Department. The force now in the field is deemed amply sufficient for the suppression of the rebellion and the speedy termination of the war.

In pursuance of the above order, all the recruits at Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, will leave immediately for their respective regiments; and business of all kinds at that camp will be suspended.

☞Hon. Thomas B. Cooper, a member of Congress from the Seventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania, is dead.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The steamer *Cœur de Lion* arrived here at a late hour last night, from the Lower Potomac, and reports that visits to over a hundred families disclosed a strong Union sentiment prevailing in Northumberland and Westmoreland counties of Virginia, and that this would be openly manifested could the people there be assured of United States protection.

It was also ascertained that much dissatisfaction exists among the Rebel troops, many of whom would gladly make their escape.

Fort Lowrie, on the Rappahannock, mounting twelve guns, is represented as having been abandoned, and also that the river up to the town of Rappahannock, which is forty miles from its mouth, is clear of armed Rebels in any force.

☞We have some further intelligence of General Burnside's movements against Fort Macon. On Sunday, the 23d ult., our forces, having marched down from Newbern by the railroad, entered Morehead City, near Beaufort, and found it evacuated. A flag of truce was then sent over to Fort Macon, and a surrender demanded, which was refused, and vigorous measures were at once inaugurated to reduce the place by siege. General Burnside himself left Newbern on the 24th to superintend operations, and the bombardment was expected to commence soon.

The Winchester Battle.

Capt. Horner's Company in the Fight.—All Safe.—Mr. J. E. WIBLE, a member of Capt. Horner's Cavalry Company, writes the following letter to his sister:

WINCHESTER, VA., March 23, 1862.

Dear Sister:—I had written you a short letter on Sunday, but did not intend closing it until the firing had ceased, but toward evening and before the battle was over, we were ordered out to take part in it. We were ordered out about five o'clock in the evening. The battle field is about three miles South-west of Winchester, among the wooded hills. The wood was lined with wounded men from town to the field, some very badly wounded and dying, and others but slightly wounded. Some were riding on horses, others were hauled in wagons, and some were crippling along on their guns as best they could. We started from town at a gallop, and kept at that speed to the battle field. We arrived there just in the hottest part of the action. One of our brass batteries was playing upon the enemy just about as fast as they could load their pieces—which would average about one shot every two seconds. At this time the enemy were sheltered behind a stone fence, which gave them a decided advantage over our infantry, as musket balls would not pierce the stone fence, but whenever they dared to raise their heads above the fence, down would go their carcass from the effect of a ball from one of the Yankee guns, (for they call us all Yankees.) Our artillery, however, soon drove them back from their hiding-place, which gave our boys equal chance with them. The firing from musketry and artillery was terrific at this time, and the woods was clouded with smoke. About six o'clock, and soon after our arrival on the field, the enemy broke and fled in all directions with the exception of their right flank which made a short stand behind one of their batteries, but two of our regiments coming upon them with a sudden charge and a yell, they took to their heels again and have not stopped running yet, or had not at last accounts. Our men pursued till dark, when we halted on a dry high ridge for the night without blankets or food, and it was pretty cold too I can assure you, yet we bore it cheerfully. And thus we spent Sunday night of the 23rd of March.—Our men were engaged the whole night hunting up the wounded. The dead were left lie until the next day. As soon as day broke on Monday morning our cannon opened on the enemy again and our whole forces started in pursuit.

Our company returned to quarters, got breakfast, fed our horses, rested ourselves a little, (for we had slept none on Sunday night) and started after the enemy on the Strausburg road. We travelled very fast, came up to the enemy at Cedar Creek, sixteen miles below this place, where they had a battery and about four thousand infantry and some cavalry. Their battery opened on our advance, when our company and an Ohio company of cavalry were ordered to charge the battery. We were then about a mile distant from them. We were formed in four ranks, drew carbines and started at a gallop towards the enemy's battery, the shells from their guns falling thick and fast around us. We charged for about a half mile midst a storm of iron hail, when seeing their heavy body of infantry and their cavalry, our lines were broken, and our two companies fell back to allow our artillery to play upon them. Six of our parrot guns were soon unlimbered and commenced their work of destruction. They soon silenced the enemy's guns, killing several of their men and wounding four or five so badly that they have since died. Monday night we camped at Cedar Creek, and on Tuesday morning we continued the pursuit. We kept in sight of the enemy all day on Tuesday, and by Tuesday evening our outposts were advanced to about ten miles beyond Strausburg, and about thirty beyond Winchester. Our company has again returned to Winchester; how long we will remain here I cannot say.

The battle-field of Sunday extended over about three square miles. Our loss in killed, I should judge is about seventy-five or one hundred. The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania had seventeen killed on the field, among the killed their Colonel (Murray).—Four of their men have since died, making in all twenty-one. I should judge we had six thousand men engaged on last Sunday.—The rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing is acknowledged by Jackson himself to be one thousand. Some of the ladies of this place had written to him last week that we had but a small force here, and desired him to "come and relieve them of the presence of the Yankees." He came, but did not relieve them of the Yankees. The rebels in town here were so confident of Jackson's success that they prepared supper for his whole army. They had tables set in the churches and other public places for his army, when they would arrive in town. We did not know this until the next day, or we would have had a good supper on Sunday night. The night we were at Cedar Creek we had no provisions, and as there was a flock of sheep close by we killed several, cooked them and eat them without bread or anything else. Please write soon.

Your affectionate Brother,
J. E. WIBLE.

☞The telegraph has placed the flotilla at Island No. 10 in direct communication with Washington, and a despatch from Commodore Foote announces an important operation on Friday. Three of the gunboats, with three of the mortar boats, opened fire on the Rebels' heavy floating battery anchored off the Island. The fire was continued for over an hour, when the Rebel battery was cut loose from its moorings an allowed to float down the stream out of range. The shells were thrown from the flotilla into the different forts of the Island and into the batteries on the Tennessee shore. The return fire of the Rebels produced no effect on the squadron. Other despatches, not so late as that from Commodore Foote, state that during the firing on Wednesday one of our shells struck the Rebel steamer Winchester, setting her on fire, and she burnt to the water's edge.—The Rebels attempted to bring their floating battery up within range but failed.

☞A despatch from St Louis shows that the Army under General Curtis is again on the advance into Arkansas. The advance had an encounter with the Rebels at Hindman's Ferry, and routed them with the loss of five prisoners and of their camp equipage, etc. We are unable to locate Hindman's Ferry, but suppose it to be on White river, unless indeed our forces have crossed Boston Mountain and reached the Upper Arkansas river.

☞Our latest intelligence from Banks' Division is, that he was still pressing the Rebels slowly onwards; and that there is some dissatisfaction in Jackson's forces, some of the impressed men refusing to fight.

☞On Monday night, a government ambulance at Washington took fire, and was burnt. Two teamsters, who were asleep inside the vehicle, were burned to death.

The Rebel Force Concentrating at Corinth.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.—An intelligent man who left Memphis a week ago reports Gen A. Sidney Johnston as saying that the Federals could outflank them in any position they might take, and, therefore, fortifications were useless.

Johnston says the only chance for the "Confederates" is an open fight in the field.

Our informant thinks that Corinth, Mississippi, is the chosen place for the battle. He says the Rebels had about 50,000 troops on the line between Memphis and Huntsville, Alabama, which were being reinforced, and is supposed now to number from 60,000 to 65,000 Rebels.

The Rebels, he says, are prepared with tar and rosin to burn Memphis when compelled to evacuate. The most prominent citizens of Memphis say they would yield forthwith if assured of their property from confiscation by the Federal Government.

The Old Flag over the Grave of Jackson.

It will gratify many to learn that the Stars and Stripes again float over the tomb of the old hero who so emphatically declared that "the Union must and shall be preserved." An army correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal writes from Camp Andrew Jackson, March 13th, as follows:

"Yesterday General Nelson made a reconnoissance in force towards Lebanon.—He took with him the Second Cavalry, three batteries of artillery and five regiments of infantry. Our regiment led the advance, Company F being the advance guard. We were obliged to leave two batteries about four miles from camp, in consequence of the bridges being too rickety to risk their going over in safety. We went as far as the 'Hermitage,' the former residence of Andrew Jackson. As we approached the sacred spot, the band of the Thirty-sixth Indiana played a National air. General Nelson halted the column, and the Stars and Stripes were planted over the tomb of Jackson, and Harris' Battery fired a salute of sixteen guns. To comment on the ceremonies of the occasion would be useless, as all who know the history of the 'Hero of New Orleans' can readily imagine the feelings of the troops while standing before the tomb of Jackson. General Nelson and staff were invited into the mansion, and remained some time."

☞The United States Senate on Tuesday adopted a resolution directing the Committee on the conduct of the war to collect testimony as to alleged barbarous treatment by the Rebels of the bodies of Union soldiers killed in combat, and also as to the employment of Indians by the Rebels. The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up. An amendment was adopted making the amount for each slave freed $500, one-half of which is to be paid to the slave on condition of his emigration to some foreign country. An amendment submitting the question of emancipation to a vote of the people of the District was rejected, ayes 15, nays 24.—An amendment was also adopted declaring that no one who had borne arms against the United States or rendered aid to the Rebels should be compensated for his slaves.

☞We cannot be expected, says Prentice, while attempting the full discharge of our duty to the country, to give attention to the insects of the Rebel press that are buzzing around us and alighting when they dare.—We sometimes think it almost a pity that a man isn't furnished with a caudal appendage like an ox, so that while his hands are busy with their proper work he might brush the flies away with his tail.

☞At the commencement of the war, the rebels avowed their ability to whip five to one. The other day, the rebel General Johnson found it necessary to promulgate an order to the effect that, in battles hereafter, all who run should be shot down in cold blood. Quite a difference in one year. Under Johnson's order, the rebels will soon do away with themselves. It will take all their ammunition to dispatch the runaways.

☞The rebels prefer drawing up their forces on the highest ground they can find, so that when the running time comes it shall be all the way downhill.

☞Since the occupation of Savannah, Tenn., by our troops, the place has been visited by a great number of women from the surrounding country, who seem to be delighted at the presence of our boys. This is one of the most hopeful features that has attended our army since it left Cairo, but it can be easily accounted for by the natural curiosity of the sex to see *men* for the first time.

☞The Atalanta Courier says that the Southern Confederacy was the child of necessity. Necessity may have been its mother, but it hadn't a father any more than Adam had a father-in-law.

A TERRIBLE VISITATION.—The loss of fourteen thousand persons from the city of New York would be only in the proportion that the town of Gloucester (Massachusetts) has suffered from "the February gale"—No less than thirteen fishing vessels, with crews averaging nine or ten men, are lost from that single place. The effect of such a sweeping calamity on the social relations of such a town may be better imagined than described.

THE TRUTH.—Mr. Etheridge said in his speech at Nashville, that more negroes had been stolen under the reign of Jeff. Davis than were ever abducted by the free States since our existence as a Union. That is literally true. The South has by her madness weakened slavery more than abolitionists could have done in a century.

☞That portion of Virginia and Maryland between the Blue Ridge and the Mountain Department has been constituted the Military Department of the Shenandoah, and placed under the command of Major General Banks. That portion of Virginia between Washington and the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad has been constituted a Military District, to be called the Department of the Rappahannock, and placed under the command of Major General McDowell.

YANKEE INGENUITY.—Since the naval fight in Hampton Roads 1,500 different schemes for sinking or otherwise disposing of the Merrimac, have been offered to the Navy Department by Yankee inventors.

PARSON BROWNLOW AT THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, CINCINNATI.—Parson Brownlow, by appointment, met some thirty Methodist ministers at the Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati, on Monday morning a week, and made a brief address, of which the following is a synopsis:

He knew only three Methodist preachers who were loyal. Bishop Soule condemned the rebellion, he did not dare do more, because he would be hung, old as he is. The Bishop had to swear to support the Confederacy. Mr. Brownlow said the Southern Churches were ruined for good. Union people would not hear Secession preachers, nor Secessionists those who were loyal.

He (the speaker) owed his escape to the protests of his friends in East Tennessee (which is Union five to one), and to the political civilian leaders of Tennessee, saying if he (Brownlow) was kept, twelve of their leaders would be sacrificed. His wife and children were detained as hostages for his "good conduct." He told his wife to make up her mind to be executed, as he should certainly speak and write against the Confederacy.

The worst men, he remarked, in the Southern Confederacy are Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian preachers. They drink and swear week days, and preach Sundays. When they became Secesh, they bid farewell to honesty, truth and decency. The Confederacy originated in lying, stealing, and perjury. Floyd did the stealing, the common masses the lying, and fourteen Senators from the Cotton States the perjury—the latter class while still retaining their seats in the United States Senate, and making a pretence of observing their oaths, but at night, till twelve o'clock, holding secret meetings, sending despatches to their respective States, to pass Ordinances of Secession, to seize forts, &c, &c.

Among other instances illustrating the spirit prevailing among the Southern clergy, Mr. Brownlow said that the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Knoxville called a Union prayer meeting to pray that Burnside's fleet might sink and the blockade be raised. The same minister had said that he would rather use a Bible printed and bound in hell than one from the North. Also, that Jesus Christ was born on Southern soil, and that all his apostles were Southern men, except Judas Iscariot, who was a Northern man. This was said openly, from his pulpit on Sunday.

Mr. Brownlow is of opinion that there are better men in the place where the Presbyterian parson looked for his next edition of the Bible than the Southern leaders.—He had seen good men taken out of his prison in knots, and one by one, and hung—fathers and their sons. He was of the opinion that it was time to hang on our side.

Rebel Barbarities.

When the war is over, the historian will have a fearful catalogue of rebel barbarities, which none will be more anxious to forget than the Southern people themselves, or at least those of them whose feelings are not entirely blunted and brutalized. Already the list of heads under which these barbarities will be grouped is fearful: tomahawking and scalping the wounded by Indian allies; poisoning wells; assassinating sentries; shooting prisoners; carrying away the bones of the dead for mementoes—making them into pipes, rings and cups; neglecting to bury the federal dead on fields of battle which remain in possession of the rebels; wanton destruction of private property and of public improvements; hanging and shooting their own fellow citizens who are true to the Union. Such are a few of the general heads under which this chapter of the war will be written, and the impartial historian will rightly trace these and all the other enormities of the rebellion to the brutalizing influence of the institution of slavery.

☞The present lull in active war movement is the calm that precedes the storm. The indications everywhere are that the next month will probably, indeed almost certainly, witness the most important battles of the contest, and, we have the fullest confidence, so far end the detestable rebellion, that what will afterwards remain to be done, while it may engage the whole energies of our army and navy, will be only the restoration of order in the revolted States. In the Southwest the two armies are so closely approaching each other that a decisive battle must soon be fought. Its scene will probably be Corinth, which is a central point of the Rebel line of defence, now virtually extending in a segment of a circle from Island No. 10 to the Gulf. It is situated at the intersection of the Mobile and Ohio, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and is now the headquarters of Beauregard, who is variously reported to have from forty to two hundred thousand men. One hundred thousand would probably be a fair estimate. On the line of the Potomac events are also rapidly approaching a decisive point, and the "On to Richmond" is daily becoming more and more of a verity. The public impatience is hungering for startling and rapidly achieved events, but it must be remembered that such important operations as those now in progress require time for their elaboration and success. Too much haste would be suicidal.

THE GRAIN AND FRUIT CROP.—A correspondent of the Steubenville Herald, who has traveled much through the country lately, speaks glowingly of the beautiful prospects for a good wheat crop. It is pronounced to be uncommonly forward and flourishing in present appearance, the best that he had seen for thirty years. In regard to fruit, the same gentleman says it has received no damage as yet, but he cautiously advises inquirers to "wait till the frosts and freezing winds of May are past." This is the lesson of the experience of several years past. The prospects for an abundant crop of wheat in this neighborhood appear good, and the indications of a good fruit crop are also promising. In fact all of our exchanges who have yet referred to the subject, speak flatteringly of the prospects for an abundant harvest.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—On Tuesday, the Mayors and Committees from Chicago, Springfield, Chillicothe and three other cities, called upon Parson Brownlow, and tendered him the freedom of their respective cities, and begged him to visit them.

The Knights of the Golden Circle.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It appears from the official correspondence that towards the close of last year a letter written by a Doctor Hopkins came into possession of the State Department. It was therein stated that an organization has been formed by which the members of the Golden Circle were to rush into the army and service of the Federal Government and thus gain influence and position for carrying out their treasonable schemes, and further, that ex-President Pierce was among the prominent members. When this letter was received a note was sent to ex-President Pierce, enclosing an extract from it, saying "your name is connected with a secret league, the object of which is to overthrow the Government. Any information on the subject will be acceptable."

Mr. Pierce, in reply, expresses his surprise that even seeming credence should have been given to the charge, and appeals to his general course as a complete refutation of the slander, and remarks that he never belonged to any secret league, society or association, and further objects to the form of the note. Secretary Seward, in reply, explains that this was written by Wm. Hunter, Chief Clerk of the Department, explains the circumstances under which he signed it, and regrets that it gave offence, and offers an apology.

ANDREW JOHNSON AND THE TRAITORS.—Colonel Forney writes from Washington to the Philadelphia Press:

"Andrew Johnson is as bold in denouncing treason in Nashville as he was in Washington. He does not hesitate, as some of our Northern politicians do, when seeking to find the authors of our calamities.—In Tennessee he could safely locate this responsibility upon the Abolitionists and Black Republicans; he could imitate the Breckinridgers of Pennsylvania and other Free States by criticising and condemning Republican legislation. Disdaining all such shallow tricks, however, he tells the Rebels that it was not Mr. Lincoln and his friends who refused all compromise, but the Secession leaders, and that these latter could have carried the Crittenden proposition if they had not persistently determined to break up the Government and to dissolve the Union. When the day of reckoning comes, when the public stewards go before the people to render an account, Andrew Johnson's words will drive the plausible falsehoods of the Breckinridgers away, like so much chaff driven by the whirlwind.—They will talk against the tax, against the Republicans, against confiscation, and in favor of a dishonorable peace. He, and the millions who believe in him, will assume a high and manly ground—that, as the war was begun by the Rebels they must be made to feel the indignation of the Government they have assailed, and that they are no patriots who, in their sympathy with the Rebels, labor only to restore them to power by embarrassing and misrepresenting the Administration. This will be the ground of Johnson and the honest masses of the United States."

Disappointed Rebels Returning.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Among the many evidences daily transpiring of the rebels losing confidence in their cause, it may be stated that an ardent secessionist and admirer of Southern institutions, who left Baltimore months since, to fill an editorial position at Richmond, has, within the last few days, returned to Baltimore, heart-sick, and is soliciting permission from the military authorities here to remain. As the prospects are that there will shortly be more such, seeking safety under the shadow of the beneficent Government they have hitherto been so willing to see destroyed, it is the freely expressed opinion of loyal citizens here that such returning prodigals, if they be indeed repentant, should be required to show works meet for repentance, and purge themselves of their treason by taking the oath of allegiance to the Government they have so shamefully wronged.

New Orleans.

The fate of New Orleans, as a rebel city, is evidently drawing near. As if to compensate for the delay which Com. Foote has rather unexpectedly encountered at Island No. 10, we have intelligence that the Gulf squadron intended for an attack on the city from the South, has sailed for the scene of operations, and has probably began its work long before this. It is intended to make a clean opening of the Mississippi river. Judging from the despatches, the plan of operations seems to have been fixed upon. A part of the mortar fleet were to go up Western Bay, where they could take up an effective position in the rear of Fort Jackson. The rest, with Com. Farragut's fleet, were to proceed up the Southwest Pass into the main channel, and shell the forts in front—the gunboats paying their attention to the battery erected for the protection of the barricade. But whatever the plan is, we trust that it will succeed, and we are quite confident that it will. It is time that the great city of New Orleans were in our possession. If the extensive Union feeling which has been reported really exists there, its open manifestation will have a most salutary effect on the entire South. If it is not there, then the sooner we begin to overthrow the rebellion of the Southwest by the capture of its headquarters, the better.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A special despatch to the Journal, from Cairo, says that Colonel Buford, yesterday, accompanied by the Twenty-seventh and Forty-seventh Illinois Regiments and part of the Fifteenth Wisconsin, from the force near Island No. 10, with a detachment of cavalry and artillery from Hickman, under Col. Hedge, made a descent upon Union City, Tennessee, after a forced march of thirty miles, and fell on the Rebel encampment there at 7 o'clock in the morning, and dispersed the entire force stationed there under Clay King, both cavalry and infantry. They fled in every direction, and several of the enemy were killed, and a number wounded and taken prisoners. A large amount of spoils were captured, including 150 horses, Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, etc. Our loss was only one man killed from the explosion in burning. The rebel force numbered 700 and 800 cavalry.

☞A Clarksville letter says that there are "just eleven Union men" in that city, "and no more." We trust that the 'leven will "leaven the whole lump."—*Louisville Journal.*

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

POLITICAL HACKS.—This is no time for the ascendency of mere political hacks and partisans who have no idea above the success of their "party," and the spoils accruing therefrom. We are in a bloody and desperate struggle with fiendish traitors who are moving heaven and earth to destroy our government and leave our people without a nationality. Every *patriot* will now forget his party prejudices and rally to the support of the head of our government and gather like a cordon in support of the Union. The poor mousing creatures who go about digging in the *debris* of their condemned political organization for something to stand upon and make an apparent division in the North from which the traitors might take heart and hope, should be ashamed to show their faces in the light of the genial sun and in the presence of honest and patriotic citizens.—Such men are now busy trying to organize an opposition to our patriotic President.—Let the honest people see to it that they do not succeed.

A RICH AFFAIR—A MAN DRAWS ON A CITY FIRM FOR A WIFE.—A few days since a respectable business firm on Water st. received a letter from a customer near Youngstown, enclosing an order for—a Wife! The customer was rich, middle-aged, a Dutchman and a widower. He said he wanted a wife right off, and had no time to look up one for himself, but should be in town in the course of a day or two to marry the woman which he depended on his city friends having ready for him.—Such an order rather took the merchants aback, but the man was too good a customer to disoblige. As they had no supply of the article on hand, for sale, one of the firm went out to hunt it up, and at an intelligence office got track of a girl who could speak German and English, was tolerably good-looking, and very much wanted to find a husband. A bargain was struck. The Dutchman came in yesterday, found the article ready for him, approved of it, got married, and took his curious purchase home with him. We did not learn whether the firm charged a special fee, or a per centage commission on the market value of the article.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A JEALOUS WIFE COWHIDES HER HUSBAND.—On Friday evening, considerable excitement and much merriment was created in the neighborhood of Union avenue, Williamsburg, by a whipping inflicted by a jealous woman upon her spouse. It appears the offending Benedict had attended a masquerade party, on Thursday night, leaving his "better half" at home. He went directly from the party to his business, and while on his way home, about six o'clock on Friday evening, was met, just before reaching that refuge, by his indignant wife, who, failing to receive satisfactory answers to her inquiries touching his whereabouts the night before, drew a cowhide, and applied it with much vigor about his head and face. Bystanders interfering, the woman finally left, saying she would "now go home to her mother."—*New York Sun.*

A BOY PRISONER.—A St. Louis correspondent relates the following incident in the prison hospital at St. Louis: A little drummer boy was evidently dying. A lady spoke to him, asking if he wanted anything. "No," was the feeble answer, but with a wistful look at the kind face over him, he said his mother had sent him from Mississippi to fight and defend her home. He did not regret it, but wanted to see his mother: He gave his mother's address, looking wistfully, as if there was something on his mind. At last he said: "My mother is a good woman, too. She would treat a poor sick prisoner kindly, and if she were with your son, she would kiss him." "I will kiss you, my dear boy, for your mother," said she. She kissed him, and in a few minutes he died.

MARINE LOSSES FOR MARCH.—The monthly table of marine losses for the past month shows an aggregate of seventy-seven vessels, of which one a steamer, thirteen were ships, thirteen were barks, eleven were brigs, thirty-seven were schooners, one was a sloop and one was a steamtug.—Of this number twenty-five were abandoned at sea, including five ships; two sunk after collision; one was burned; two foundered; one was captured by the privateer Nashville, and burned; twenty-one are missing—no doubt lost—and fifteen were lost by going ashore, etc. The total value of the property lost and missing is *two million two hundred and seventy-four thousand eight hundred dollars* This is the value of the property totally lost, exclusive of damage to vessels not amounting to a total loss.

	VESSELS.	AMOUNT.
Total losses for January	83	$1,612,100
" " " February	48	1,316,200
" " " March	77	2,274,800
Total for three months	208	$5,233,100
Same period last year	158	4,982,580

The marine statistics show that in five months, ending January 31, about thirty-six vessels laden with flour and grain, from America for England, were lost. The total cargoes exceeded 700,000 bushels.

THE SUMTER AT GIBRALTAR.—The Lewiston (Me.) Journal has an account of the situation of the pirate Sumter from a gentleman who recently left Gibraltar, and who saw her captain and conversed with some of her crew. They have had no pay for several months. The Sumter has no money, and the crew are disaffected, and numbers have deserted. They stated that they had prizes enough, but couldn't sell them. They swear very hard against the Yankees, but have concluded that their occupation as pirates is gone. He represents the Sumter as a fast sailor, but declares she can never cross the ocean safe from Uncle Sam's visitation. Her captain was using every effort to procure funds, but could make no raise. Short of coal, with no money to purchase, penniless and friendless, the Sumter is in no very pleasant predicament. She is looked upon with no favor at Gibraltar.

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS.—A clergyman writing from Morristown, O., speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," says: "Last Spring I feared my lungs were becoming dangerously involved, and until I used your Troches could not preach a sermon of ordinary length, without hoarseness, but now (with the assistance of "Troches") I have in the past five weeks preached some forty sermons."

Mrs. Brownlow.

The Parson's wife has not heretofore been much heard of. Her husband told this story of her, however, in a speech, a day or two ago, at Cincinnati:

One day a crowd surrounded my house and threatened to tear down my flag; but I warned them that they would have to do it in the face of six loaded muskets, which would be used by men who would never flinch from their duty. They took sober second thought, and marched away, but presently about fifteen came back again, drunker than ever, led by a young officer, who was desired to tear the d——d thing of a flag down. In the meanwhile, I had left my house, and gone to the office, leaving my wife in charge. She came forward, and expressed her intention of shooting the first man who attempted to haul down the flag. The officer was slightly scared, and said:

"Madam, you won't shoot, will you?"

"You had better try the experiment," said she.

"Go on—go on!" shouted the crowd, "she daren't shoot!"

She instantly drew from her pocket one of Colt's revolvers, and cocking it, leveled it at the officer's head. "Never mind her, she's only a woman," cried the mob. "By God! look at her eye!" said the officer, as he made a low bow, scraped the ground, and toddled off, followed by the whole crowd.

Secession Game Bagged.

The following named cities and towns have been taken from the enemy since the commencement of the present year:

Elizabeth City, N. C.	Springfield, Mo.
Edenton, N. C.	Eastport, Miss.
Winton, N. C.	Columbus, Ky.
Bowling Green, Ky.	Leesburg, Va.
Paintville, Ky.	Savannah, Tenn.
Nashville, Tenn.	Brunswick, Ga.
Clarksville, Tenn.	Fernandina, Fla.
Columbia, Tenn.	San Augustine, Fla.
Dover, Tenn.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Fayetteville, Ark.	Manassas, Va.
Bentonville, Ark.	Centreville, Va.
Martinsburg, Va.	St. Mary's, Ga.
Leetown, Va.	Berryville, Ga.
Lovettsville, Va.	Winchester, Va.
Smithfield, Va.	Occoquain, Va.
Bolivar, Va.	Windsor, Va.
Charlestown, Va.	New Madrid, Mo.
Harper's Ferry, Va.	Point Pleasant, Mo.
Big Bethel, Va.	Hickman, Ky.
Paris, Tenn.	Newbern, N. C.
Huttonville, Va.	Beaufort, N. C.
Cedar Keys, Fla.	Morehead City, N. Carolina.
Florence, Ala.	

The following Rebel forts and fortifications have also been captured since the 1st of January:

Fort Johnson, Va.	Bowling Green fortifications, Ky.
Fort Beauregard, Va.	Mill Spring fortifications, Ky.
Fort Evans, Va.	Roanoke Island batteries.
Pig's Point Battery, Va.	Elizabeth City Batteries, N. C.
Shipping Pt. Battery, Va.	Fortifications at St. Simons, Ga.
Cockpit Pt. Battery, Va.	Fortifications at Manassas.
Ft. Clinch, Fla.	Batteries at Aquia Creek, Va.
Fort Henry, Tenn.	
Fort Donelson, Tenn.	
Fort St. Mark, Fla.	
Fort Warren, Fla.	
Fort Macon, N. C.	
Columbus fortifications, Ky.	

Besides a number of forts on the Neuse river.

The federal reverses have been in New Mexico alone, where the Confederates have occupied three or four evacuated military points and towns.

Invulnerable Ships and Batteries.

The Senate has passed, by a unanimous vote, the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend twenty-five thousand dollars in procuring plans and information which will enable us to construct an invulnerable fleet and floating batteries. This will set to work the inventive genius of our country, and will secure them compensation for their labor. The skill of American mechanics will, no doubt, in a short time, put us in possession of a fleet that will give us control of the high seas the world over.

☞The rebel soldiers should cover themselves with glory if they can, for their Government furnishes no clothes to cover them.

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER's Store is well worthy of a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is stored full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet Iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house-furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware, and Sheet Iron Ware, of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also, Coal, of every kind.

☞Our neighbor POLLEY has just completed a very neat brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr. COOK have everything in very beautiful order.—The former has every variety of Stoves of the rarest patterns, and at very cheap rates; whilst friend COOK attends to the Tin-work, Spouting, &c., promptly, and executes work in the best manner. Give them a call in their new habitation.

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—TUESDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour	$4 75 to 5 00
Red Wheat	1 05 to 1 08
White Wheat	1 10 to 1 15
Corn old Yellow	40
Rye	55 to 58
Rye Flour	3 50
Buckwheat	45
Buckwheat Meal	1 75
Clover Seed	4 00
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 40
Barley	50
Oats	30
Plaster of Paris, per ton	6 50
Do. per bag	1 02
Guano per hundred	1 25 to 3 50

BALTIMORE—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour	$5 12 to 5 25
Wheat	1 33 to 1 45
Rye	64 to 66
Corn	57 to 62
Oats	38 to 40
Cloverseed	5 00 to 5 25
Timothyseed	2 50 to 2 75
Beef Cattle	3 00 to 5 00
Hay, (in Bundles)	20 00 to 22 00
Do (loose)	18 00 to 20 00

HANOVER—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour per bbl., from Wagons	$4 75 to 5 00
Wheat, per bushel	1 12 to 1 20
Rye	61
Corn	48
Oats	30
Clover Seed	4 25
Timothy Seed	1 20
Plaster Paris, per ton	6 25

Married,

On the 1st inst., by Rev. P. Raby, Mr. D. W. A. WITTER to Miss ANNA ELIZA SIDNEY McCANS—both of Adams county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. HOWARD F. H. McCANS, to Miss MARY BARBARA SPANGLER—both of Adams county.

Died,

On the 28th of March, at her residence, in Hunterstown, Mrs. MARY M. GRASS, aged 71 years and 25 days.

On the 26th ult., Miss BARBARA LENTZ, of Butler township, aged 65 years 6 months and 5 days.

On the 30th ult., MARY ALICE, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth H. Daugherty, of Cumberland township, aged 3 years 7 months and 17 days.

On the 30th ult., Mrs. MAGDALENA MENGES, wife of Mr. Daniel Menges, of Middletown, aged 63 years and 11 days.

On the evening of the 7th of March, near Petersburg, York Springs, JOHN W., son of John and Leah Sheets, aged 13 years and 7 months.

On the 1st inst., JACOB EDWARD TAYLOR, son of Solomon E. and Mary Ann Taylor, aged 2 years and 3 months.

On Sunday morning, in this place, HORNER, son of Mr. John Hoke, aged 5 years.

On Sunday evening, in Mountjoy township, Mr. JACOB FETTERHOFF, aged 72 years.

On the 24th ult., in Hunterstown, ELIZABETH M. FELTY, daughter of John Felty, deceased.

On the 28th ult., in Straban township, HOWARD ANDERSON, son of Samuel E. and Susanna C. Yeagy, aged 8 months and 28 days.

For the Adams Sentinel.

On the 1st inst., at his residence, near Hunterstown, Mr. PETER S. SMITH, aged 69 years 8 months and 26 days.

The deceased was for many years a member of the Lutheran Church. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, and much esteemed by his neighbors and numerous friends, for his uprightness and consistency. During his last sufferings, which were great, and long protracted, he exhibited the spirit of the GREAT MASTER. And as one of his neighbors, who was with him much during his illness, said, "he seemed to lean entirely upon the strong arm of Jesus." "Them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."

NEW GOODS!

Spring Goods!—Choice Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a large assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public Having been purchased with care at reduced prices, we are prepared to give our customers bargains. Our stock has been largely increased by the addition of a choice variety of the latest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, material for MEN'S WEAR, CARPETING, QUEENSWARE, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., comprising a complete assortment of everything usually wanted. Call early and select bargains for yourselves.

FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

April 9, 1862.

New Goods!----Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 9.

Restaurant.

THE CHAMBERSBURG STREET RESTAURANT, (recently Eckenrode's,) in the Jacobs Building, Chambersburg street, is now conducted by the undersigned.

OYSTERS are done up in all styles;

FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF-TONGUE,

TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and

A NICE GLASS OF ALE,

can always be had. Call in. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.

GEORGE JACOBS,

Gettysburg, April 9.

Valuable Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, the HOUSE in which he has been residing for the last six years, situate in Baltimore street, a few doors north of the Court-house, between the properties of E. B. Buehler, Esq., and the Misses Benner. The property is in excellent condition, having been thoroughly repaired. It is abundantly provided with water, having a hydrant of soft water, and also a never failing well, with excellent pump. The house itself has a dry cellar, plastered garrets in the front house, most of the rooms papered, and all of them, front and back, furnished with Gas fixtures.

Terms easy. Persons desirous of viewing the property may call on the subscriber, now occupying it.

F. A. MUHLENBERG.

March 19. tf

For Exchange.

I Will exchange TWO OR THREE FARMS either in Missouri or Iowa, for Real Estate in Adams County.

☞I will also exchange a valuable MILL PROPERTY in Adams county, together with 38 ACRES, for a FARM.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Nov. 1m

Small Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on reasonable terms, a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 45 Acres of Land, situate on the Carlisle Road, about 1½ miles from Gettysburg. There are three acres in Timber. The improvements are a new two-story Log HOUSE, and new Barn; a first-rate well of water at the door; and a new Orchard.

Any person wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by Charles Yeatts, living near, who will also make known the terms.

Jan. 22. TIMOTHY LANE.

Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JACOB LIEBENSTEIN, deceased, late of Latimore township, Adams county, Pa., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

April 2. JACOB LIVINGSTON, Ex'r.

Assignees' Notice.

GEORGE S. THOMAS, of Franklin township, Adams county, having made an assignment, for the benefit of his Creditors, to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said Assignor to call with them and settle the same; and those who have claims are desired to present the same.

MOSES RAFFENSPERGER,
JACOB F. LOWER,
Assignees.

Feb. 19.

Albums.

NEW and exquisitely beautiful styles of Albums, for "Carte de Visite" Photographs, just received and for sale at prices to suit the times.

TYSON BROTH.,
York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

[March 12, 1862.

12 or 15,000 Trees

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE.

12 or 15,000 Trees will be offered at Public Sale.

12 or 15,000 Trees, Fruit and Ornamental, will be offered at Sale.

IN LOTS, principally of 25, 50, 75 to 100, of the best varieties in cultivation, to suit all who may wish to purchase and plant Trees.

CHOICE YARD FRUIT, with Evergreen and Shade Trees, will be offered in smaller lots, of from 2 trees to half a dozen.

The undersigned, having an immense stock of 3 or 400,000 Trees in cultivation, and intending to thin out a portion of the stock, by drawing out the Trees of largest size, in order to give room to others of less size, to add in vigor and growth—I therefore intend to offer 12 or 15,000 Trees, more or less, and also Grape Stocks, ON APRIL 9, 10 and 11, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY, 1862

On which 3 days will be offered Trees of as good size, fine form, and as healthy in quality as can be grown and trained in any soils or country in the United States or in any other country.

On the days above mentioned will be offered at Public Sale, Trees of the best varieties in cultivation, all assorted, to prove satisfactory to all.

APPLE TREES, 6 to 7 ft. in size and above.
PEACH TREES, standard 4 to 5 feet
PEAR TREES, standard 4 to 5 feet.
DWARF PEAR TREES, 3 to 4 feet.
CHERRY TREES, 4 to 6 feet.
PLUM TREES, 4 to 5 feet.
APRICOT TREES, 4 to 6 feet.
GRAPE VINES, strong stocks.
SHADE TREES, different varieties, 7 to 9 & 10 ft
EVERGREEN TREES, very fine, 3 to 4 ft.

Evergreen Trees, as well as other kinds of trees, are much more successful when planted from the middle of April until the middle of May, than such as are planted so very early in the season, when the soil is too cold and wet. Trees of all kinds have done much better that have been planted near corn planting time, than such that were planted too early.

The Trees will all be taken out of the Nursery, and are healed in other soil before the leaves open out. They will therefore then not put forth foliage until in May, and when they planted, there will not be a failure of ½ dozen out of several hundred, when properly treated and planted.

Tree planters can all see the stock before purchasing. There is no need to fear that inferior stock will be gotten, as is often taken out by some Traveling Agents.

A credit of 6 months will be given to all who purchase to the amount of $5 and upwards, and when paid cash, 8 per cent. will be taken off.

H. F. M. PETERS.

☞Sale to commence at 8 o'clock, on each day, on the premises, one and a half miles south-east of Bendersville, Adams county, Pa.

March 24, 1862. ts

Tavern License.

THE following applications to keep public houses of entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on Monday, the 21st day of April next:*

Charles Will, Borough of Gettysburg,
Geo. W. McClellan, " "
John L. Tate, " "
Jacob Stock, " "
David Bluebaugh, " "
Israel Yount, " "
Henry Kohler, Berwick borough,
Francis J. Wilson, " "
Jacob Eicholtz, Franklin township,
M. A. Miller, " "
H. Latshaw, " "
Jacob Mickley of D., " "
Geo. A. Corwell, " "
C. B. Hanes, " "
Henry Munshower, " "
Benj. Schriver, " "
George W. Rex, Butler "
Daniel Hartzell, " "
David Keckler, " "
James H. McSherry, Germany "
Peter Lingenfelter, " "
Marcellus H. Crouse, " "
Levi Kreps, " "
Joseph Barker, " "
Christian Raffensperger, Tyrone "
Allen M. Cook, " "
Samuel Sadler, " "
Jeremiah Stem, Hamiltonban "
Barney Bigham, " "
Reuben Stem, " "
Peter Schively, " "
Jacob L. Grass, Straban "
Benjamin Eicholtz, " "
Charles Myers, Menallen "
Oliver P. House, " "
John B. Hoffman, " "
G. W. Hildebrand, Huntington "
Daniel H. Markley, " "
John D. Becker, " "
George Shane, Oxford "
Anth'y Shanabrough, " "
Jacob Martin, " "
William Toot, Cumberland "
Francis Bream, " "
John Bushey, Sr., Conowago "
Conrad Moul, Latimore "
Robert M. Dicks, Reading "
Mary Brough, Mountpleasant "
J. E. Smith, " "
Geo. C. Keidle, " "
Daniel Minnich, Hamilton "
Daniel Baker, " "
Nicholas Moritz, Freedom "

STORE LICENSES.

H. G. Carr, Gettysburg,
Geo. F. Kalbfleish, "
Nathaniel Eanes, Littlestown.
Lewis Overholtzer, Liberty township.

JOHN EICHOLTZ, *Clerk.*
Per S. H. EICHOLTZ, Deputy.

March 24, 1862. tc

Jury List---April Court.

GRAND JURY.

Straban—Henry Witmor, (Foreman,) Edward Moritz.
Germany—Jacob Klunk.
Gettysburg—George Norbeck.
Menallen—Isaac Miller.
Latimore—Henry Martin, John Henry Myers.
Tyrone—Uriah Gardner, Geo. W. Harman.
Conowago—Wm. Duttera, (Miller.)
Berwick bor.—Frederick Wolf.
Hamiltonban—John H. Baumgardner, George Herring.
Mountpleasant—John Cashman, Jacob E. Miller, Samuel Hilt.
Franklin—John Brady, Samuel Hart.
Liberty—John Clarke.
Cumberland—James Thompson.
Hamilton—John Raff.
Oxford—Jno. L. Noel.
Mountjoy—Abner Mills.
Union—Enoch Lefever.

GENERAL JURY.

Hamilton—Franklin Wollett, Samuel Mummert.
Straban—John Lynch, Jacob L. Grass.
Menallen—Clinton Swope, Conrad Weaner.
Huntington—Jesse Johns, Cornelius Bream, Thomas G. Neely.
Mountjoy—James Smith, James Wintrode.
Berwick bor.—Lewis Jordy, Wesley Roberts.
Berwick tp.—Jacob Hull.
Tyrone—Marks Bream.
Union—Samuel P. Young, Daniel Maring.
Conowago—Samuel G. Sneeringer, John Metzler.
Reading—Emanuel Neidich, Israel Brown.
Franklin—Elias Hartman, John Raffensperger.
Gettysburg—Israel Yount, John Culp.
Butler—Wm. Slaybaugh, George Shank.
Germany—Alfred P. Starr, Isaac Staub.
Cumberland—Charles B. Polley.
Liberty—John Nunemaker.
Freedom—George J. White, David Stover.
Hamiltonban—Peter Schively, Wm. Ferguson.
Oxford—Elias Slagle.

March 24, 1862.

YOUNG Men's Spring style of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

A LARGE & BEAUTIFUL

Isometrical Perspective View of

JERUSALEM,

AND THE

CITIES, TOWNS, MOUNTAINS

AND

VALLEYS

IN ITS VICINITY.

This work is commended to the attention of all who are interested in

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND BIBLE-CLASSES.

THE VIEW IS

8½ FEET LONG AND 5½ FEET WIDE,

ELEGANTLY LITHOGRAPHED

AND

BEAUTIFULLY COLORED.

It is mounted on canvas, with rollers, and will adorn the walls of the

SUNDAY-SCHOOL, the

LECTURE-ROOM, the

STUDY, or the

LIBRARY.

It has been constructed from

The Most Authentic Sources,

And will be found

AN INVALUABLE AID

to those engaged in

LECTURING ON THE HOLY LAND,

OR IN

IMPARTING INSTRUCTION

TO

SCHOOL CLASSES

On the Subject to which it Refers.

A Descriptive Manual bound in muslin and an Outline Key accompany the View.

PRICE, TEN DOLLARS.

The following extracts from letters show the opinion of eminent Biblical scholars in reference to this work:

Rev. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D., Editor of New York Observer.

"I trust that it will hang on the walls of tens of thousands of our Sunday-school rooms."

Rev. JOHN P. DURBIN, D. D., Author of "Travels in the East," &c.

"I can heartily, and with confidence, recommend it to be used by Sunday-schools and Bible-classes."

The Late Rev. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D., of New York.

"It ought to stand in the very highest rank of striking graphic illustrations of Scripture."

Rev. EDWARD N. KIRK, D. D., of Boston.

"I welcome this rich and beautiful map as a vivid exhibition of the general features of the Holy City and its environs."

Rev. JOEL HAWES, D. D., of Hartford, Conn.

"As I look upon the map, I seem to be present in the midst of scenes which I visited fourteen years ago."

Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College.

"Short of an actual visit, nothing can be better adapted to give an accurate, vivid and lasting impression of those sacred scenes."

Rev. W. S. TYLER, D. D., of Amherst College.

"I can testify from personal observation to the faithfulness, as well as beauty and distinctness, with which Jerusalem and its environs are represented in this view."

Rt. Rev. W. B. STEVENS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania.

"It will give an admirable idea of Jerusalem and its adjacent places."

Rev. JOHN F. LANNEAU, for 10 years a missionary in Syria and the Holy Land.

"Admirably adapted to Sunday-school and Bible-class instruction."

The late Rev. N. MURRAY, D. D., of Elizabeth, N. J.

"It cannot fail greatly to assist teachers of Sunday schools and pastors in their Bible-classes."

Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D.

"Remarkably distinct in the delineations, and well calculated to impress relative localities on the memory."

Also highly recommended by

Rev. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D., Editor of the Methodist.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., of New York.

Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., of Philadelphia.

We will furnish the Manual and Outline Key for the use of Teachers in every school where the work is introduced, at $3 per dozen. Single copies will be sent for examination on receipt of 30 cents in postage stamps.

A new descriptive catalogue of Sunday-school library books and sample copies of our paper will be furnished gratuitously on application.

Please address

Proprietors of the Sunday-School Times,
148 South Fourth st., Philada., Pa.

April 9. 3m

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, ON SATURDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF APRIL INST., (1862,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., on the Gettysburg and Chambersburg Turnpike, half a mile southeast of David Goodyear's tavern, adjoining lands of David Goodyear and Jesse D. Newman, containing 33 ACRES, more or less, about 4 acres cleared, and the balance in timber—improved with a Two-story Log Dwelling HOUSE, Two-story Frame Backbuilding, Frame Weatherboarded Stable, Spring House, Corn Crib, SAW MILL, with a Shingle Saw attached; a one and a half-story Log Tenant House, Spring of water near the door of the mansion dwelling, Fruit Trees, &c. The Conococheague runs through said tract. Seized and taken in execution as the property of JEREMIAH CARBAUGH.

Also, A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of E. W. Stahle, Peter Gintling, heirs of Jacob Hankey, and others, containing 142 ACRES, more or less, about 30 acres of which are in timber, 20 acres in meadow, and the residue farm land—improved with a Two-story Double Log Dwelling HOUSE, Spring House, Double Log Barn, Log Stable, Corn Crib, a Well of water with a pump in it near the door of the dwelling, Cellar under said house—two Orchards of choice fruit trees, with a small stream of water through the tract. Seized and taken in execution as the property of JACOB ECKENRODE.

SAMUEL WOLF, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, April 2, 1862.

☞Ten per cent of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, or upon failure to comply therewith the property will again be put up for sale.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY THE 21ST DAY OF APRIL, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit:

97. The account of Jago Doyle, Administrator of George Heller, senior, deceased, settled by Wm. S. Cart, Administrator of Jago Doyle, deceased.

98. The account of Elizabeth Whitmore, Guardian of David M. Phillips.

99. The first and final account of Eden Norris, Guardian of Wm. H. H. Deardorff, minor son of Peter Deardorff, deceased.

100. The second account of Ozias Ferree, and Jacob Ferree, Executors of the will of Jacob Ferree, deceased, late of Tyrone township.

101. The account of Ozias Ferree, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Ferree, deceased.

102. The second and final account of Samuel Y. Taylor, Executor of George Taylor, deceased.

103. The first account of Esther Feeser, Administrator of John Feeser, deceased.

104. The first and final account of Samuel Pitzer, Guardian of E. Julia Ann Trostle, minor child of Henry Trostle, deceased.

105. The first and final account of Rufus Krug, Administrator of the estate of Susannah Taylor, deceased.

106. The first account of Adam Miller, Solomon Miller and Adam C. Miller, Executors of the last will and testament of John Miller, deceased.

107. The first and final account of Edward Staley, Administrator of Jacob P. Pensyl, deceased.

108. The first and final account of John N. Graft, Administrator of the estate of Philip J. Graft, deceased.

109. The second account of Isaiah W. Orr, Administrator of the estate of Wm. Orr, deceased.

110. The second account of Daniel Bricker and David Bricker, Executors of the last will and testament of William Bricker, deceased.

C. N. MARTIN, REGISTER.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, March 26, 1862. tc

Gettysburg English and Classic School.

THE Second Session of the GETTYSBURG ENGLISH AND CLASSIC SCHOOL for Males and Females, will commence ON THE 11TH OF MARCH, 1862, and will continue till the 1st of July—16 weeks.

TERMS—For English Branches. $7 00
For English and Classics. 10 00

☞As only a limited number will be received, those who desire to send their children should make early application. For particulars address

Rev. WM. McELWEE, Gettysburg.

Feb. 5, 1862.

Boarding and Day School.

MISS C. SHEADS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL opens ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2D, 1861. TERMS—Per Session of 5 Months, $75. Music and Languages extra. For further particulars address

C. SHEADS,
Gettysburg, Pa.

August 28. 6m

Danger in Delay.

THE undersigned requests us to say that he will be much obliged to each and all of those who know themselves to be indebted to him, either by Note, Book Account, or otherwise, if they will make immediate payment.—To delay doing so, will compel him to the disagreeable necessity of collecting through a proper officer.

MARCUS SAMSON.

☞Persons indebted can call either at the Store N. E. corner of the Diamond, or on A. J. Cover, Esq., Balt. st., Gettysburg.

Feb. 19, 1862.

New Goods!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a cheap and desirable assortment of Spring Goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.—Their stock comprises all the latest and most approved styles and patterns of Dress Goods, together with their usual assortment of Staple Domestic Goods, such as cannot fail to please all who may favor them with their patronage. Call early and select from their large and varied assortment.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

April 3. tf

Watches, Watches, Watches.

THE undersigned has just returned from the Cities with a new assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, selected with particular care, and which he can sell at extremely LOW PRICES—warranting them to be good time-keepers. Also, an assortment of CHAINS, KEYS, &c.

Persons desirous of purchasing a good Watch, are requested to call and examine my assortment.

JOSEPH BEVAN,
Sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the Diamond, Gettysburg.

Dec. 18.

1861. Fall Millinery. 1861.

MISS McCREARY having just returned from the City, is now opening an unusually large assortment of BONNETS and BONNET TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles. Also, Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings, Shawls, Mantillas and Fancy Goods of every description, all of which having been purchased for cash, will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Notice.

THE first and final account of JEREMIAH JOHNS, Assignee of P. Eyster and son, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court ON THE 21ST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

J. FINLEY BAILEY, Proth'y.
Per R. W. BAILEY, Deputy.

Prothonotary's office, Gettysburg, Feb. 26, 1862. tc

Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Institution of Adams Co., Gettysburg, Pa.

WEALTH comes by Saving. Deposite your surplus funds in this Institution, at the rate of from two to five per cent. This Institution offers a safe, convenient, and profitable depository to all classes of people.

Feb 26. 2m

Pure Catawba & Isabella Wine.

MANUFACTURED BY BURKHOLDER & WILSON, BENDERSVILLE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We are happy to announce to the citizens of Adams county that we have commenced the manufacture of Pure Wine from the Grape,—and that we are now prepared to some extent, to supply the trade—quantities of it having already found its way into the market. This Wine is pure and has stood the test of the best Judges. Persons wishing a pure article can now be supplied at home without the risk of being imposed upon by an impure article.

☞For sale by A. D. BUEHLER and E. H. MINNICH, Gettysburg, and E. HITESHEW, Petersburg, York Springs, Pa.

Jan. 6, 1862.

Notice to Invalids.

DR. H. BUSHEY, has located himself in Hunterstown, Adams co., Pa.; and will continue to attend to the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery in all their various branches; and would inform the afflicted that after a number of years' experience, and unparalleled success in Chronic as well as Acute Diseases, such as partial and General Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Consumption of the first and second stages, Scrofula and King's Evil, Asthma, Goitre, Epileptic Fits, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Mercurial and Siphilitic Affections, Milk or White Leg, Diseases of the Spine, Deafness, Erysipelas, St. Anthony's Fire or Rose, Ulcers and Swellings of all kinds, Dropsy, Constitutional Disorders and Diseases, originating from a depraved or imperfect state of the Blood and Nervous system. All Diseases of a mixed and complicated character. Also many affections peculiar to Females, as Suppression and Irregularity of the Menses, Leucorrhœa or Whites. Also a Specific for Putrid Sore Throat and Diptheria. No relief no pay.

May 22. 9m

☞Do You Want Employment?☜

I OFFER a pleasant business for the Spring and Summer, with large profits. Send for my new circular, containing full information.—Address

GEO. EDW'D. SEARS,
181 William St., New York.

New Fall & Winter Clothing,

FOR MEN AND BOYS, with every article of wearing apparel in that line, together with Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Double Barrel Guns and Pistols, Revolvers, and a splendid article of the improved and celebrated Colt's Revolver, with all the necessary fixtures to it. Buffalo Robes and Over Shoes, India Rubber Over Coats and Leggings, Hosiery, &c., Guitars, Fiddles, Flutes and Fifes, Jewelry and Watches, together with many other useful articles, all of which are sold VERY CHEP.—You ask where? Why, at SAMSON'S, where every one can buy good and cheap goods.—THAT'S THE SPOT. The old County Buildings, N. E. Corner of the Diamond.

[Oct. 17.

New Goods! New Goods!!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS would respectfully inform the public that they have returned from the Cities with the largest, cheapest and prettiest stock of GOODS ever opened in the County, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Vestings, Domestics, &c. all of which will be offered so low, as to defy competition. ☞Give us a call.—No trouble to show Goods at the Sign of the

Oct. 17.] RED FRONT.

Cheap

OVER COATS, OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS, DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS, BUSINESS COATS,
MONKEY JACKETS, MONKEY JACKETS,
SHIRTS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS,
DRAWERS, VESTS, VESTS,
PANTS, PANTS,

lots of them a little cheaper than the cheapest, all of our own make, to be had at the Clothing Emporium of

GEO. ARNOLD.

Jan. 8, 1862.

N. PICKING IS NOW SELLING B

OVERCOATS at panic prices,
DRESS COATS at panic prices,
PANTALOONS at panic prices,
VESTS at all kinds of prices.
NOW IS THE TIME—CALL SOON.

Jan. 9. tf

Hat. Boot. Shoe.

MORE NEW GOODS AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT. The undersigned have just received a fresh supply of Hats Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. Also, have a good supply of Saddles and Bridles, Harness, Collars, &c.

☞Shoes and Boots of all kinds made to order by first-rate workmen, on short notice. Prices low for cash.

Nov. 21. COBEAN & CULP.

Coal—Coal—Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

[Feb. 26.

"Carte de Visite"

PHOTOGRAPHS!—We have just introduced a splendid massive column in our Gallery and are now prepared to furnish the new style "Carte de Visite" Photographs—four for a dollar.

TYSON BROTHERS,
Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg.

March 12, 1862.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE: The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE OF PROPYLAMINE, as a

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the

Most flattering Testimonials of its real value

in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

☞It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
Philadelphia.

July 3. 1y

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
At Private Sale.

NO. 1. GREENMOUNT.—This beautiful and very desirable country seat, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, on the road leading to Fairfield, is now offered at Private Sale.

The Farm contains 124 ACRES, more or less, 10 or 12 Acres are in Timber, and about 30 acres of Meadow bottom; there are two young Apple and Peach Orchards on the premises, the land is the red granite soil, susceptible of a high state of cultivation: lime acts well upon it and can always be had at the Railroad Depot, which is in sight, at 12½ cents per bushel. The improvements are a Two-story Weather boarded HOUSE, with Cellar, Back building, Bake oven, Smoke-house, a large Bank barn, with bins, Corn-crib, &c., together with all necessary out-buildings, in complete order: there is a pump at the door, and a never failing spring of water close by. Willoughby's Run bounds the west end of the Farm. This property will be shown by Mr. John Herting, living on the premises, or by the subscriber in Gettysburg.

No. 2. CUMBERLAND FARM.—This Farm is also a handsome and very desirable property, situate on the Taneytown Road, 4 miles from Gettysburg, containing 138 Acres more or less. About 30 Acres are in Timber and 25 or 30 acres in meadow. This land is also of the red gravel soil kind, clear of stones, easily cultivated, produces well, and is capable of being highly improved.—All it wants to make it one of the best farms in the neighborhood is a good farmer and a little lime, which can always be had either at Gettysburg or at Littlestown at 12½ cents per bushel. There is a young Apple and Peach Orchard and two springs of water near the house, and a stream of water crosses the south end of the farm near the buildings. The improvements are a one and a half story Stone HOUSE, Bake oven, Smoke house, a large double Barn, with Wagon sheds, Corn crib, hog pen, and all necessary out-buildings, Church, Mill and School house all close by, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood and good society.—This property will be shown by Mr. Wm. Keefauver, living upon it, or by Mr. John Black adjoining. Terms easy.

No. 3. A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY—Containing 38 ACRES of Land, 8 to 10 of which is in Timber, situate one-half of a mile south west from Littlestown, the terminus of the Railroad. The improvements are a Two-story Mill HOUSE, with Sheds, having all the necessary machinery for Merchant work. A large two story Log House, with basement, stable, bake oven, &c. This is a very desirable property and will be sold on accommodating terms. Mr. Thos. Biddle, living on the premises, will show it. Call and see it.

GEORGE ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, Oct. 16. 3m

SOMETHING NEW.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg & vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH and JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Shick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WACTHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest City prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES,

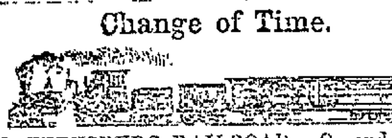
and Spectacle Glasses: and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.
Gettysburg, July 31. tf

Change of Time.



GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 15, 1861, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.40, A. M., with passengers for all the connections North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1.00, P. M. The Afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 2.15, P. M.: but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15, P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

May 22. R. McCURDY, Pres't.

GETTYSBURG
STEAM LIME MILL,

CORNER OF WEST AND RAILROAD STREETS, NEAR THE FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber, having leased the Steam Mill of Mr. C. W. HOFFMAN in this place, has had it thoroughly repaired, by placing in it the necessary machinery for grinding Limestone. The mill is now in operation and I am ready to supply any demand for this useful Fertilizer.

Ground Lime-Stone,

is now conceded by those who have tested it, to be a much better Fertilizer than Burnt Lime, or indeed any of the other Fertilizers generally applied to land. The following Certificate from Mr. DIEHL, an extensive farmer, and highly respectable citizen of Adams County, will attest the truth of this assertion.

"I have been trying the Ground Lime-Stone on my land for the last four years and find it to be a better fertilizer than the Burnt Lime, and CHEAPER. It has given satisfaction in the first crop."

PETER DIEHL.

Numerous other certificates of like character could be produced, but this is sufficient.

Farmers are requested to send in their orders and to give it a trial.

JOHN HOOVER.
Feb. 27. tf

WALL PAPER.

WE have just received from the City a large assortment of WALL PAPER, and WINDOW BLINDS of the latest styles, and will be sold at the lowest rates possible. We have also the best and cheapest articles of *Window Blind Fixtures*, which are in the market.

We have still on hand a good assortment of HATS, SHOES & HARNESS, and other articles in our line of business. Give us a call—we will sell at prices to suit the times.

Feb. 4.—tf COBEAN & CULP.

The Eagle Plough,

FOR sale at SHEADS & BUEHLER'S—also CORN SHELLERS, FEED CUTTERS, &c.

BLANKET SHAWLS, all varieties and price at A. SCOTT & SON'S cheap store.

Professional Cards.

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office removed to one door west of Buehler's (Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For Pensions and Patents,

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.

Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States: and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

DAVID A. BUEHLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE at his residence on Baltimore street, opposite the New Court-House.

A. J. COVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL prompt attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him.—Office between Fahnestock's and Danner and Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5.

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on West Middle street, adjoining the new Court-house.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg strt., opposite F. Picking's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D	Prof. Muhlenberg,
Prof. M. Jacobs,	" M. L Stoever,
" H. L. Baugher,	Dr. H. S. Huber.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. Dec. 5.

Cannon & Adair's
NEW MARBLE WORKS,

CORNER of Baltimore and East Middle street, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg. Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs and Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and, especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Oct. 25. tf

Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York Street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

March 21. tf] WM. B. MEALS.

New Confectionery & Ice Cream
SALOON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just opened a new Confectionery Establishment, one door east of the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburg street, to which he would invite their attention.

Cakes, Candies and every description of Confections—together with Nuts, Oranges, and all kinds of Fruits—always on hand.

Summer Drinks—such as Meads, Pop, Mineral Water, and anything else intended to please the palate and refresh the system during the hot summer months.

Parties, public and private, as well as families, will be furnished with all kinds of Cake, Ice Cream, (in pyramidal form or otherwise) and other refreshments, at their houses, upon short notice.

Having spent a life time at the business he flatters himself that he fully understands it and that he is able to render entire satisfaction. Call and see the new Confectionery.

May 14. JOHN GRUELL.

Dressler's Hair Jewelry Store,

NO. 206 North 8th Street, above Race, Philadelphia. On hand and for sale a choice assortment of superior patterns, and will plait to order, Bracelets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Crosses, Necklaces, Vest and Guard Chains, &c.

Orders enclosing the hair to be plaited, may be sent by mail. Give a drawing as near as you can on paper, and enclose such amount as you may choose to pay.

Cost as follows:—Ear Rings $2 to $6; Breast Pins $3 to $7; Finger Rings 75 cts. to $3 50; Vest Chains $6 to $7; Necklaces $2 to $10.

Hair put into Medallions, Box Breast Pins, Rings, &c. Old Gold and Silver bought at fair rates.

April 17. 1y

Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at SAMSON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show goods.

July 1.

H. G. Carr

HAS just received a very fine assortment of CURRANTS, FIGS, RAISINS and PRUNES. Also, a splendid article LEGHORN CITRON—all of which are used for baking purposes, &c. Just call and examine them. Don't forget the place, right opposite the Bank, in York street. [Jan. 23. tf

LARGE Photographs made from small pictures at greatly reduced rates, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

Economy is Wealth,

SAITH one of our learned men, and I believe it for the folks all say they save money by calling at H. G. CARR'S, to buy their Groceries, Queensware, Notions, &c. [Jan. 21.

DOMESTICS, TICKINGS, CHECKS, FLANNELS, &c., cheap at Fahnestock's. We have also a MUSLIN—branded with our own name to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

NEW GOODS.

Fahnestock Brothers

WOULD, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received a large and handsome stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, consisting of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, &c., also Queensware, Groceries,

&c., which will be sold at short profits. Having changed our terms, we now sell for CASH, or will give

60 days' credit to prompt-paying customers.

Call early at the sign of the RED FRONT.

Oct. 23. tf

New Grocery and Liquor Store.

GEORGE F KALBFLEISCH has opened a new Store at the South east Corner of the Square, and has for sale, and will constantly keep an excellent assortment of GROCERIES, of the best quality—Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Split Peas, Lentils, Barley, Prunes, Raisins, Dried Apples and Peaches, Pickles, Vinegar, Herring, Mackarel, Salt, Tobacco, Bologna Sausage, Cheese, Essence of Coffee, Candles, Soap, Brooms, Baskets, Tubs, Buckets, Washboards, Mats, Bedcords, Whitewash Brushes; also an assortment of LIQUORS, such as Old Rye Whiskey, Brandy, Port Wines, &c., &c.—He asks his friends and the public to give him a call. May 22.—tf

Second Arrival This Fall.

LARGER STOCK THAN EVER!—JACOBS & BRO., have just received their second purchase of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer cheaper than ever, having bought at the most favorable rates. They ask the public to call in and see their large assortment, convinced that every taste can be gratified. Their Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cassinetts, Cords, Jeans, &c., cannot be exceled for variety, and then the low prices at which they are offered are really astonishing. Goods made up at the shortest notice, in the latest styles, and at as reasonable rates as can be expected. Their Establishment is in Chambersburg street, a few doors below Buehler's Drug Store. [Oct. 17.

1861. Latest News. 1861.

JUST as we were going to press we received a dispatch that R. F. McILHENY has just opened a complete assortment of HATS and CAPS, including the latest full style Silk, Beaver, Slouch, Cassimere and Wool Hats. Boys and Infants plain and fancy Hats and Caps, which for neatness of finish and quality surpass anything of the kind ever offered in this place. All of which will be sold at astonishingly low prices for cash.

Also, BOOTS and SHOES, including a fine assortment of Ladies' Morocco Boots, Buskins, Gaiters and Slippers.

Gaiters and slippers at 75 cents per pair.—All in want of goods in my line are respectfully invited to give me a call.

Come one, come all,
And give me a friendly call;
For all goods will be sold at unheard of prices,
To overcome the unlooked for crisis.

Oct. 23. tf

Second Supply of the Season!
GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just returned from Philadelphia with a large supply of English and French Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Overcoatings, Vestings and Cassimeres in great variety, 75 to 3.50 per yard. Cassinetts, Velvets, Jeans, &c., &c., with a general assortment of domestic Goods. We have now on hand a large stock of Overcoats ranging from $3 87½ to $15 00, also Dress Coats, Business Coats, Mens' and Boys' Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Monkey Jackets. Our Clothing is all of our own make and warranted well made. Our stock of Overcoats particularly is large, we are receiving Overcoats, &c., daily from the hands we have employed, so that we keep our stock well assorted. The above goods have been purchased on the very best terms for cash and will be sold at a very reduced price for the same. Give us a call.

Jan. 1, 1862.

Ladies,

IF you call at Fahnestock's you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town. Delaines, Cashmeres, Figured Merinoes, Coburg French Merinoes, a Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.

Oct 17 FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

A Ready Market!

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED.

WE have taken the house lately occupied by KLINEFELTER, BOLLINGER & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO, OF ALL KINDS, GROCERIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business—sold at the lowest possible rates for CASH.

Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.
April 24. tf

THE attention of the Ladies is especially invited to a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies and Misses Hats, Flats and Shaker Hoods of the latest Spring style, embracing Boulevard, Vernon, &c., which we are offering at greatly reduced prices at

R. F. McILHENY'S

Lost and Found!

THE "good times and plenty of money" are found in the purchasing of Goods at SAMSON'S, at his greatly reduced prices. Purchasers who would take advantage of this chance or economy in securing Bargains, COME AT ONCE, AND SAVE MONEY! As the season has somewhat advanced, we will sell what of Winter Clothing we have on hand at prices to satisfy the most economical buyers. THAT'S THE SPOT for times like these. The scarcity of money is thus made up, by buying so much cheaper. [Gettysburg, Feb. 19.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PERSON OF EITHER SEX in every neighborhood to sell J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, and also J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.—Olive Tar is a thin transparent fluid: it is the best remedy known for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, or Catarrh. Also for Diptheria, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c. My Iron and Sulphur Powders strengthen the system, aid the digestion, and purity of the blood. I have a 16 page pamphlet containing full explanations, and over 100 testimonials from well known prominent persons, which I will send to any one FREE BY MAIL. J. R. STAFFORD, Chemist

412 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Jan. 29. 6m

The Great Cause of Human Misery.

JUST published, in a sealed envelope; Price 6 cts: a lecture by Dr. Culverwell, on the cause and Cure of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for Study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted, evils may be removed without medicine and without dangerous Surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, POST PAID, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing

Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, N. Y. Post Office box 4,586.
April 24. 1y

SOMETHING NEW.

Beautiful Illustrated Map

On the Preservation and Culture of Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

COPIES are being published, which contain many magnificent Engravings, such as Trees and various kinds of fine Fruit and Fruit Trees, some of the finest specimens that have ever been put on paper. The Fruit Trees are set with abundant burdens of fruit, similar to that which nature presents in proper season. The trees are represented as having their roots running through the soil in a natural position, and the Engravings of Trees are beautiful and grand. It also contains a fine Engraving which represents the innumerable thread-like roots of a vigorous tree running through and over the soil. The Root Engraving covers ten inches in diameter on paper, and also forms a magnificent engraving, which cannot help but prove gratifying to the eyes of all who may behold it. Such an engraving has never been printed on paper. The engraving of roots not only proves admirable to the sight of the eye, but is designed to prove of great importance to all who take an interest in the cultivation of fruits and how to treat fruit trees properly.

A COPY contains Twenty-five different Engravings of Trees, Fruits, etc., composed of Evergreens, Forest, Apple, Peach, Dwarf Pyramid Pear and Cherry Trees, &c. The Fruit Engravings comprise Raspberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, Currants, Grapes, Plums, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Apples, etc., and are all colored by hand to represent the natural fruit, and are accompanied with printed matter of great importance, and forms a copy in size 32 by 40 inches, on map paper, with muslin back and face varnished.

A COPY, with its numerous engravings, will be gratifying to the eye, and forms an admirable ornament for the wall of the parlor, and will richly beautify any apartment with horticultural matter of much importance and fancy. These copies are published at a very heavy expense.—Twenty-five dollars has been paid to a scientific artist for forming the plates of single engravings of trees, roots, etc. But, in order that many can obtain such copies at a trifling figure, the price for a copy will be made so low, that fifteen persons can now obtain copies for the sum that has been paid for single engravings of trees, etc.

A COPY contains printed matter of much importance and great value. It will tell how to treat all kinds of Fruit Trees to render them very vigorous and productive, even in unfavorable seasons. It will tell how to prepare the soil without inconvenience before planting the trees in; to strengthen trees much in vigor, and to prove the productiveness of abundant crops, even in unfavorable seasons or locations, with proper and easy after treatment.

A COPY will tell how to prepare and plant all kinds of Fruit and Evergreen Trees, so as to prove successful, with scarcely ever proving a failure in a lot of many trees when properly treated as directed. It will tell how to train and plant Dwarf Pear Trees. It contains the most successful treatments for the culture of the Plum. It will tell how to train and cultivate the Grape.

A COPY will tell how to cultivate and treat Strawberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, &c.

A COPY will tell how to treat Peach trees, to restore their roots healthy from the disastrous effects of worm insects. It will tell how to make use of an application over the soil surrounding the tree to protect the Peach and other tender fruits from the effects of being winter killed in bud. The same application also restores Peach trees from taking the yellows. The application has the beneficial effects to present the foliage of the trees healthy and the tree vigorous, and proves to the productiveness of luscious fruits.—The application to be applied is not expensive. All have sufficient materials on their plantations.

A COPY will tell how to Preserve all kinds of Fruits with little or no sugar.—It will tell how to keep Apples with much success. It will tell how to treat and manage Pears to mature perfectly, and attain the highest flavor.

A COPY presents its numerous pictures all at a glance, and forms such an ornament for the wall as will be admired by all lovers of art, drawn from nature's products.

A COPY can now be obtained for $1,60 in money or postage-stamps.

These copies are published by

H. F. M. PETERS,
Near Bendersville, Adams County, Pa.
Nov. 13, 1861. 1y

The Map is now finished with rollers on, and cannot be sent out by mail any more, but will be forwarded by express to any parts ordered to, on receipt of necessary amount.—A simple Copy can be seen at this Office, where subscriptions are received.

One or more Agents will be appointed to canvass over this County, receive subscriptions, and deliver the Maps at $2 per copy.

Influential Agents are wanted to canvass over every County in the United States, and to deliver Maps to subscribers. An agency for the Map will surely insure profitable employment to such as can exert a great influence in making sales readily. Liberal inducements are made to Agents.

ATTENTION! RECRUITS WANTED!

5,000 Able-bodied Men and Boys,

WANTED to report themselves immediately at the Rendezvous in Chambersburg st., Gettysburg, & receive, at a mere nominal price, full uniforms and the necessary equipments for a winter campaign. I have taken special care to provide for the comfort of my men by visiting the cities, and laying in an unusually large supply of

Overcoats, of every description, Black Cloth Dress Coats, Cassimere Business Coats,
Pantaloons in endless variety, any quantity of Winter Vests,
Undershirts, Drawers, Hosiery,
Gloves, Suspenders, Buffalo and Gum
Overshoes, and Gentlemen's Shawls; also,
Trunks and Carpet Sacks, first-rate
Clocks, 30 hour, 8 day and Alarm
Clocks, Violins, Accordeons,
Pistols, Revolvers & Knives, Pipes,
& excellent smoking Tobacco, Cigars,
and Notions, in endless variety.

Now is the time to buy cheap. Call soon. Having purchased my goods cheap for CASH, I am prepared to sell them cheaper than they have ever have been offered in this place before.

Oct. 30. F. B. PICKING.

TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and plated lockets, breastpins, &c. &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

Hardware & Grocery Store.

THE subscribers still have a splendid assortment of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, at their old established stand in Baltimore street.

They have just returned from the Cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting, in part, of

Building Materials, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, etc., etc.

Tools, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bits, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers etc., etc.

Blacksmiths will find Anvils, Vises, Rasps, Files, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, etc, with them, very cheap.

Coach Findings, such as Cloth, Canvas, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil-cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, etc., etc.

Shoe Findings—Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot-trees, etc., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's Tools.

Cabinet maker's Tools—a general assortment; also, Varnish, Knobs, etc., etc.

Housekeepers will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Britannia, Albata and Silver Plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candle sticks, Waiters, Shovels and Tongs, Sad-irons, Enameled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Carpeting, etc., etc.

Also, a general assortment of Forged and Rolled IRON, of all sizes and kinds, Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Groceries—a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, and Brown Sugars, New Orleans, West Indies, and Sugar-house Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, fine coarse, and dairy Salt, Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Fish, etc.

A full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil, also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, House-Keeping, Blacksmith, Cabinetmakers, Painters, and Grocery line—all of which they are determined to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, Dec. 12. tf

STOVES.
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

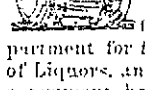
SHEADS & BUEHLER, having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of Geo. E. BUEHLER, have opened an Establishment in connection with their Stove Ware-room, under the superintendence of G. E. BUEHLER, and are now prepared to furnish every thing in that line, at the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary Ware they have a large supply of Kitchen and House-furnishing Goods, of every variety, including ENAMELLED and TINNED KETTLES, PANS, &c., for preserving, frying and cooking. Call and see their splendid assortment of Stoves and House-furnishing Goods, at their Ware-house on the corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets.

Spouting put up at shortest notice.

Lumber, Coal and Lime always on hand at their yard.

SHEADS & BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 10. t

Fine Liquors.



THE subscriber has added to his Grocery and Notion Store, a department for the sale of all the different kinds of Liquors, and having laid in a large and fine assortment, he invites the attention of buyers thereto. It embraces BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, &c., of different kinds and prices, some among the best to be had in the cities. As his motto is, "quick sales and small profits," he will sell cheap, very cheap, for the cash. To be convinced, it is only necessary to give him your patronage.

July 3] H. J. CARR, AGENT.

A FRESH SUPPLY.

I TAKE this method to inform the public that I have received from the City of Philadelphia a fresh stock of Goods comprising all of the newest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Also, Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, Gloves and Hosiery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, as well as a fine assortment of PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAP, and in fact everything that is usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

For the Gentlemen I have as complete a stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Goods suitable for Boys' wear, as well as Gloves, Stockings, Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties and Suspenders, as was ever brought to this market.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings in great variety.

Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Note, Letter and Cap Paper.

Irish Linen, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Pillow Case Muslin and Wide Sheeting.

Oct. 23. J. L. SCHICK.

A. Scott & Son,

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Queensware, Groceries, &c., N. W. corner of Chambersburg streets, have just received their stock of Goods, suited to the FALL & WINTER SALES, to which we invite the attention of buyers of pretty, good and cheap Goods. For the Ladies we have a good assortment of DRESS GOODS SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, &c. Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, &c. for Men and Boys, is large, good and cheap.

Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves. A. SCOTT & SON.

Oct. 19.

Removal---New Goods!

H. G. CARR has removed his Grocery, Queensware and Notion Store, into D. Wills' new building, directly opposite the Bank, in York street, where he will be glad to see all his old customers and any number of new ones. He has replenished his stock, and will sell cheaper than ever. His assortment of Christmas articles is very fine—Toys, Confections, Fruits, &c. His Groceries, Queensware, Hosiery, Notions, &c., are ditto—and all selling, at the lowest living profits. CALL IN! CALL IN! No trouble to show goods. Jan. 2. tf

TYSONS' fifty cent pictures are securely sealed.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are water proof.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are entirely durable.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are unsurpassed.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are warranted.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are put up in large for small cases. [Oct. 23. tf

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration, on the estate of JACOB HAMM, late of Oxford township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Heidelberg township, York county, he hereby gives notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB ARNDT, ADM'R.
Jan. 8. 6t

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

March 12. 1y

SMALL Photographs for $1 per dozen, at Tyson's Sky-light Gallery.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and DAVID ZIEGLER, & ISAAC E. WIERMAN, Esq., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of January in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 21st day of April next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

SAMUEL WOLF, SHERIFF.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 12, 1861.

FLOUR & COMMISSION HOUSE,

NO. 101, N. HOWARD STREET,
BALTIMORE.
(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1785.)

WE take this means of reminding our friends in Adams and the neighboring Counties, that we still carry on business at our old Warehouse, where we are prepared to purchase or receive on consignment COUNTRY PRODUCE, especially FLOUR and GRAIN. Our experience and standing, together with our favorable location (our Warehouse being on the line of the Railroad) warrant us in hoping that we shall be able, not only to retain our old customers, but also to extend our business in this section of country.

PETER SAUERWEIN & SON.
Baltimore, Dec. 6. 1y

DR. S. FELLER'S
FAMILY MEDICINES

ARE the only preparations of the kind placed before the public under the name of ECLECTIC. They are called Eclectic because they are carefully and scientifically selected—the BEST from all the GOOD—and approved by the most scientific men in the United States. They do not contain any Mercury, Antimony, or Opium, or anything that would be deleterious to the most delicate constitution.

All who understand the curing of disease know that medicines only assist nature, and unless they act and harmonize with nature, disease cannot be cured. Want of a proper knowledge of these facts causes many of our fellow citizens to go down to an untimely grave.

I can therefore recommend this preparation with the utmost confidence, and am fully persuaded, from past experience at the bed side of the sick, that it will give very general, if not universal satisfaction. Yet, at the same time, I do not pretend to say that it is a CURE-ALL, or that it is, in all cases and circumstances, infallible. For when a remedy is set forth as "Cure-All," "Infallible," &c., the conclusion with me is irresistible, that the proprietor himself believes his remedy to be a humbug, and designed from the start to deceive the public.

SAMUEL CRONCE,
Wholesale Agent, York Sulphur Springs, Adams county, Pa., and for sale by Dr. Buehler, Gettysburg; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Jacob King, Hunterstown; and Jacob A. Gardner, Petersburg.

We would say to the public, that all we want is a fair trial, and it will recommend itself.

Jan. 17. tf

GARDINER'S
RHEUMATIC
AND
NEURALGIA COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia in its worst form.

THE undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. Hancock, Jr., 20 South Market street, Boston; W. H. Allen, Boston; Henry A. Fuller, 18 South Market street, Boston; Samuel Wales, Jr., City Hotel, Boston; George H. Plummer, 1 Maverick square, East Boston; Henry D. Gardiner, Webster street, East Boston; Abram Weeks, Webster street, Boston; Capt. Chas. G. Dolliver, East Boston.

The best medicine for the disease I ever saw. Charles A. Smith, No. 1, Old State House, Boston.

Have been afflicted with Rheumatism in its worst form, and was entirely cured by the use of one bottle. A. W. Bryer, Matthews' Building, Commercial street, Boston.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has entirely relieved me from sufferings of several years standing. W. E. Hodgkins, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism for twenty years I was entirely cured by the use of two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. Norman T. Ayres, 75 Franklin street, Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people for Scrofulous Humors, with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety.

At wholesale by F. C. WELLS & Co., 115 Franklin street, New York; M. S. BURR & Co., 26 Tremont street, Boston.

Principal Depot—87 Kilby street, Boston.

None genuine unless signed by

May 22.—1y CHAS. F. GARDINER.

Wholesale and Retail by DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; and by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa.

Frames.

GILDED FRAMES!—TYSON BROTH., have just received from Philadelphia, and now offer to the public the largest and best assortment of Gilded Frames ever brought to Gettysburg, at astonishing low prices. Please call and examine them. Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 12, 1862.

A New and Beautiful Edition

OF THE

MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.

BY JOHN S. HART, LL. D.,

12mo., muslin, price 50 cents; paper covers, 25 cents. Copies of this book will be sent by mail on receipt of the price, in postage stamps. Please address

J. C. GARRIGUES, Publisher,
148 South Fourth Street,
March 12. Philadelphia, Pa.

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL
Fire Insurance Company.

Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

MANAGERS:

George Swope,	E. G. Fahnestock
D. A. Buehler,	Wm. B. Wilson,
R. M'Curdy,	H. A. Picking,
Jacob King,	Wm. B. M'Clellan,
A. Heintzelman,	John Wolford,
D. M'Creary,	R. G. M'Creary,
M. Eichelberger,	John Picking,
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